WASHINGTON.

The China Mission Goes Begging.

The Purchase of St. Thomas Likely to go by Default.

Spanish Outrages Upon Americans in Cuba.

Propositions for Compromising Revenue Frauds.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE CHINA MISSION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The President having tendered the mission to China to ex-Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, and that gentleman having declined, it has now been tendered to ex-Governor Morgan, of New York, but it is understood that he is unwilling to accept unless it is made a first-class mission. When Congress meets it is expected the President will recommend that the mission be raised.

CUBAN OUTRAGES.

Reports to the State Department show that Americans in Cuba have been badly treated; that the two executed at Santiago had no fair trial even in a court martial; that many are imprisoned without being allowed to communicate with the American Consul General at Havana; and that in the few cases where they have been released they have been robbed of all of their effects. The State Department has already received quite a claim for damages from these Americans and their relatives. Some who have escaped have complained that Consul General Plumb did not do his duty in protecting them from the aggressions of the Spaniards.

THE PURCHASE OF ST. THOMAS.

By the terms of the treaty of the United States with Denmark for the purchase of St. Thomas, it was to be ratified by or before the 30th of February, 1868, or its provisions would become void. When the treaty came before the Senate that body omitted to take action on it, and the period for ratification was extended by Mr. Seward, in concert with the Danish minister, to the 15th of October next, just one month hence. Should the period for ratification not be extended again of course the treaty will on that day fall through.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Revenue has under consideration a number of propositions for the compromise of several important cases, involving a large amount of alleged fraudulent transactions in whisky and tobacco, which implicate a number of prominent capitalists and politicians of both parties in all sections of the country.

FUNCTIONS OF THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

Although a number of prominent persons are known to adhere to the belief that the Virginia Legislature may, at its discretion, elect Senators of the United States upon its organization for the ratification of the fifteenth amendment in accordance with the Attorney General's opinion, still it is asserted that the majority of the members of the Legislature elect are opposed, for prudential reasons, to assuming any other functions than and those consequent upon the ratification of the Constitutional amendment. In other words, they believe in adhering strictly to the very letter of the Attorney General's opinion.

CROP PROSPECTS IN VIRGINIA.

A letter from Louisa county, Va., gives a gloomy account of the effects of the recent drouth which still continues. It is believed that the crop of corn this year will average about one-fourth of the crop of last year, the quantity made on the land. The land has been so dry that very little if any fallowing has been done. Some farmers will begin to cut tobacco this week. The best judges say that the tobacco crop this year will be of very inferior quality, and in quantity will be but little more than one-third of what was made last year. Many farmers who planted from fifteen to twenty thousand plants last spring will not make more than an average of one hundred pounds per acre.

THE REDEEMERS.

A good many negro men near the line of Spottsylvania and Louisa counties, finding that the farmers can give them no employment, are leaving the country and going to Fredericksburg and Warrenton. The negroes are beginning to fear that there will not be any work for them next year, because farmers do not expect to employ hands next year, as they will not have provisions to feed them. A majority of the creek mills in Louisa and Spottsylvania are dried up.

THE DOMINION.

Annexation Meeting in Quebec—The Resolutions Adopted—The Horace Puts to Sea.

QUEBEC, Sept. 14.—At an annexation meeting held here Sunday evening the following resolutions were adopted:

1. For many years past we have seen with deep regret our real estate sink rapidly, our ship-building interest disappear perhaps forever, our magnificent water power, the greatest in extent of any on the face of this continent, rush wildly past our door, and our youth, the flower of our population, flying to the United States, as moths to the sands from the desolation which seems to have marked our city as its own.

2. The differences existing between the depressed condition of the Dominion and the ever increasing prosperity of our neighboring republic, has impelled us to the conclusion that the difference lies in the existence of an imaginary boundary line, but in the working of the institutions of the two countries.

3. It is therefore the decided opinion of this meeting that steps should be taken at once toward addressing the Imperial authorities, through the Governor General, a respectful petition, praying to be informed whether a nearly unanimous decision on the part of the inhabitants of the Dominion for its incorporation with the territory of the United States would not receive from the British people the same gracious reception as was accorded not many years ago to a like request from the inhabitants of the Ionian Isles for a union with Greece.

Messrs O'Farrell and Wm. McAvery spoke at length on the subject, and the meeting, after naming a committee to carry out the resolutions, broke up, with three cheers for annexation and three more for Mr. O'Donovan, to whom Messrs. O'Farrell called attention. The crowd was very orderly in its conduct, and except from a few no marks of disapprobation were evinced. The police did not interfere.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 14.—The steamer Hornet put to sea last night. She shipped a lot of hard characters at this port at high wages, and took on board a quantity of coal. There is little doubt that she is bound to Cuba.

PITTSBURG.

Arrival of the Presidential Party.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 14.—President Grant and party arrived at Altoona Monday night, where they remained until this morning at 8:30, when they left by special train for Pittsburg, occupying the director's car of the Pennsylvania railroad. The President's party consisted of the President, wife and two children, Senator Scott, J. Cameron, President Northern Central road, John Covode, J. S. Barr and Mr. Kelso, and J. McCreight and John Riley, representing the Pennsylvania railroad. The train stopped at Cresson Springs, Johnstown Lockport, Derry and Greensburg, where immense crowds of people were gathered.

The President, while at Johnstown, in a brief speech alluded to the fact that just three years ago to-day he had passed through that place with the then Executive, and he trusted that no catastrophe would befall the multitude on that issue. The President and party arrived here at one o'clock and were entertained at the Monongahela House, after which the President proceeded to the great German picnic in honor of Humboldt's centennial, returning at six o'clock. After supper he was serenaded in front of the hotel on a fine evening at the City Hall. The President, family, and suite leave to-morrow at ten in private conveyances for Washington, Pa.

CHICAGO.

City and District Republican Conventions.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—The Republican city convention to-day nominated George W. Gage, of the Tremont House, for Mayor, Frank Wentworth for City Treasurer and Geo. Van Hollan for City Collector. Jos. E. Gary was nominated for Judge of the Superior Court, J. C. Bucknerscoffer for Judge of the County Court, C. H. Hall for County Treasurer and O. W. Herrick for County Superintendent of Schools.

In the district convention the following nominations were made for delegates to the constitutional convention: Fifty-ninth District—Joseph Waddell, L. Bond and J. B. Bradwell. Sixtieth District—J. W. Seymour and John L. Thompson. Sixty-first District—H. McCrea and James L. Stark.

The Buffalo Coal Trade.

BUFFALO, Sep. 14.—The neck of land on the city front, between Buffalo river and Lake Erie, having been selected by various railway and mining companies as the most available depot from which to supply the West with Pennsylvania and other coals, a great rivalry has sprung up for the right to build a railway along the beach to connect with the different railways terminating at this point. Several railways connected with the coal trade are now building extensive improvements on this neck of land to accommodate the coal trade.

Movement of Grain.

ALBANY, Sept. 14—Two of the heaviest tows that ever left this city started for New York to-day. They consisted of 72 boats, carrying 440,000 bushels of grain. Thirty-five more boats await towing steamers.

HUMBOLDT.

Celebration of the Centennial Yesterday at Various Points.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The Centennial Anniversary of the birth of Humboldt was enthusiastically celebrated by the Germans and others. The public buildings, hotels and stores were handsomely decorated with bunting, the headquarters of the various German societies being elaborately decorated. A procession to Central Park numbered 5,000 persons. The unveiling of the bust of the lamented movement there was very interesting. The ceremonies opened with an overture by Closson, after which C. E. Delmold, President of the Humboldt Monument Association, tendered the monument to Central Park. The curtain was unveiled, and Andrew H. Green, of the Controller of the Park, spoke in accepting it for the city. The curtain was again drawn, and the chorus "Ode and Odine," by Liber delivered an eloquent oration in English, Prof. Doremus as able address in English, and after further music the ceremonies ended. A grand banquet took place at Germania Hall this evening, followed by a torchlight procession of many thousand people.

NEW JERSEY.

The Germans of Hudson county, New Jersey, had a fine celebration in honor of the day.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.—The Humboldt Centennial was celebrated this afternoon with choice and appropriate music at Lafayette Park, where many hundreds of our citizens, mainly Germans, gathered. This evening the celebration is concluded at Polytechnic Hall. The ceremonies had existing by several German singing societies, an oration in English by Dr. L. Lingg, and another in German by Carl Sneckert. The hall is crowded, and deep interest is manifested by all present.

WHEELING.

WHEELING, Sept. 14.—The celebration of the anniversary of Humboldt commenced last night in Turn Hall. This morning the hall is decorated with flags and evergreens. A large portion of German societies paraded the principle streets. Repairing to the fair grounds, orations were delivered in English and German, eulogistic of Humboldt, by Col. Pleasopher, by Henry Walker, of the Daily Register, and H. Rappaport, of the German Patriot. The afternoon will be devoted to festivities. Weather fine.

SYRACUSE.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 14.—The Humboldt Centennial was celebrated here to-day by the German societies of Rochester, Utica, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Auburn and Syracuse.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—The one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Humboldt was appropriately celebrated to-day in this city, and at Springfield, Quincy, and Aurora. Notwithstanding the heat which has prevailed, the ceremonies were largely participated in.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 14.—The Humboldt centennial anniversary was appropriately celebrated at Morrison's Opera Hall in this city to-night

CAIRO.

CAIRO, Sept. 14.—Nearly the whole German population of Cairo, with many from adjacent points, joined in the Humboldt celebration. One hundred guns were fired during the day. The exercises close to-night at the Athenaum with addresses, odd songs in English and German, and vocal and instrumental music.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Sep. 14.—The procession this morning in honor of the centennial anniversary of Von Humboldt was very large and imposing, numbering six or eight thousand, representing the different trades and professions. Various emblems of the great philosopher are to be made. Weather fine.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The Humboldt anniversary was celebrated here to-night at one of the public halls.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 14.—The German population celebrated the centennial Humboldt anniversary to-day by processions, picnic and an oration.

MAUCH CHUNK.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., Sept. 14.—The centennial anniversary was celebrated here to-day.

ALBANY.

ALBANY, Sept. 14.—The German military and civic societies to-day celebrated the Humboldt centennial with a procession, orations and music.

PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 14.—Humboldt's centennial celebration was a grand affair. Business was almost entirely suspended, and a large procession, consisting of the leading German societies, Turners, &c., marched through the city, full ten thousand people being present to see the laying of the cornerstone of the monument in the park in Allegheny City. The stone was laid with Masonic ceremonies, after which a salute of 100 guns was fired. Congratulatory messages were telegraphed from the ground to Baron Von Liebig, Professor Agassiz, and others. The procession then marched to Turner Hall and Volksfest, held at Friendship Grove. It is estimated that 20,000 people were present.

RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Sept. 14.—There was a large turnout here to-day at the Humboldt festival.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14.—The Humboldt Centennial celebrated to-night at Concordia Hall, in this city. Many German societies participated.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept. 14.—The celebration in honor of Humboldt's centennial was the most entertaining demonstration made in Buffalo. In the course of it ex-President Fillmore read a glowing account of a personal interview with Humboldt at Berlin in 1855.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—Prof. Agassiz delivered an address at the celebration of the Humboldt centennial, this afternoon, in Music Hall, before an immense audience.

ST. LOUIS.

Army of the Tennessee and Secretary Rawlins—Their Visit Likely Postponed—Another Arrest—Negro Lynched.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.—At a meeting of the officers of the Army of the Tennessee last night, resolutions were adopted declaring great sorrow at the death of Secretary Rawlins, sympathizing with his family in their bereavement, and with the President in the loss of one of his cabinet and official toss, and expressing the opinion that Congress ought to erect a monument to the memory of the deceased that shall be a fit expression of national gratitude and honor.

Waddy Thompson, of Memphis, who came to St. Louis with Jeffery Fuller, has been arrested, charged with being connected with Fuller in revenue frauds at New Orleans. Both parties waived examination to-day, and were ordered by United States Commissioner Eaton to be sent to New Orleans by the United States Marshal. Deputy United States Marshal is here from New Orleans and will assist in taking the prisoners down. Since Waddy Thompson has been here he has entered suit in the United States Court against H. F. E. Bridge & Co., Albert Pierce, Warren T. Hicox and James L. Lamb for sums aggregating $120,000, claimed to be due him on cotton speculations during the war. The complaint against Fuller and Thompson is made by Thos. J. Kinsella, a special Treasury agent, and charge that from December, 1867, to April, 1869, they did evade various taxes fraudulently and feloniously take large quant ties of sugar, coffee, pepper, &c., from bonded warehouses in New Orleans without paying the duty thereon, and sending them to St. Louis and selling them and appropriating the proceeds.

It proves that the negro who was reported last night as having escaped from two gentlemen who were conveying him from the county jail to the city for safe keeping was the man that was shot at the time the wagon was stopped on the road. The theory is that the party stopping the wagon did so for the purpose of lynching the negro, but the evidence at the Coroner's inquest to-day does not make it clear. The fact was that the negro was shot by persons unknown, and all the parties under arrest are discharged

THE PACIFIC.

A Very Extraordinary Story—History of Sir John Franklin's Expedition—When Sir John Died—Mr. Seward in San Francisco—His Future Movements—San Diego and Gila River Railroad, etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13.—A party who is vouched for as reliable writes from San Buenaventura that a document was found on the beach at that place, August 30th, much mutilated. It requested the finder to forward it to the Secretary of the Admiralty at London or the British Consul in the nearest port. The request is printed in six commercial languages on the margin. Every vacant portion is filled with writing relating to Sir John Franklin and his party. The document was evidently cast into the sea in bottle on September 27 minutes, 42 seconds, longitude 98 degrees, 4 minutes and 5 seconds. It gives an account of the desertion of the ships Krebus and Terror. The party numbered 105, and at the time of the desertion was under command of F. R. W. Crosher. They succeeded in reaching the above latitude and longitude, where they found relics of the late Sir John Ross. It states that the party wintered at Berber Island in 1846 and 1847, and left Sir John Franklin died on the 11th of June, 1847. It contains many interesting incidents connected with the expedition.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—Mr. Seward today attended the opening of the seventh exhibition of the Mechanics' Institute. He visited the public schools upon invitation of the Board of Education. He leaves to-morrow by steamer for San Diego, and will return overland. He will probably participate in breaking ground for the San Diego and Gila railroad. He departs from here on the Panama steamer of the 20th for Mazatlan, where preparations are already made for his transportation to the City of Mexico under an escort. The Mexican Consul-to-day writes his government to prepare for Mr. Seward's reception.

Generals Rosecrans and Sedgwick leave tomorrow for San Diego to inaugurate work on the San Diego and Gila railroad. Funds sufficient to build the road to Gila river have been subscribed. Congressman Axtell accompanies the party for the purpose of inspecting the harbor of San Diego, and will report to Congress the result of his investigations.

Prince Arthur.

QUEBEC, Sep. 14.—Prince Arthur remained up Saguenay river yesterday fishing and shooting. He left this morning en route for Quebec, and reached L'Islet this p. m. He will arrive at Quebec to-morrow morning, where he will be the guest of Lieut. Governor Bell. Great preparations have been made to welcome him.

The Philadelphia City Ticket.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—The Democratic city ticket reported yesterday has all been knocked to pieces and another named, but petitions still be added to perfect by the Executive Committee, which meets this evening.

The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XXXIX. LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1869. NEW SERIES. NO. 374.

NEW YORK.

Financial and Commercial Markets.

The Late Robbery of the Merchants' Union Express.

Grand Banquet to the Harvard Crew at Delmonico's.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Money was in better supply at 7 per cent on call, but acceptances must be quoted at 12 per cent. The banks are selling moderate amounts of currency to the South and West, the demand from both sections being chiefly for the smaller denominations of notes, which are very scarce in this and the other eastern cities. As high as 1¼ per cent premium has been paid for small notes.

Gold was advanced to 136¼ on rumors from France, but at this rate heavy amounts were thrown upon the market attended with a decline to 136, but the close was very strong. Sterling exchange was very heavy. The break in cotton has led to removal of shipments, and the exports of merchandize promise to amount to the largest values ever known.

BONDS.

Government bonds were dull and Southern State securities neglected.

RAILWAY SHARES, &c.,

opened strong with a more cheerful tone. The call of Erie at the regular board was greeted with loud cheers, and it advanced to 41 for common and 70 for preferred. In Michigan Southern the dealings have been large. New share certificates of this company appeared in the street, from which it is inferred that the subscription list for the present year was filled by the deputy sheriff for nearly a month, on suspicion of having been privy to the robbery of the company at the Ilion depot on the New York Central Railroad. Under a writ of *habeas corpus*, Conkling was to-day produced in court, and his client was discharged from custody. Reports of the court's proceedings state the amount obtained by the robbers to be about $80,000.

BENNETT.

Rumors current of the serious illness of Jas. Gordon Bennett are quite unfounded. He was at the Herald office some hours to-day in good health.

THE HARNARD BANQUET.

A grand banquet was given at Delmonicos this evening, in honor of the Harvard crew. They have accepted the hospitalities of the city of Boston.

AVONDALE.

The Delaware, Hackawana and Western Railroad pays $2,000 for the relief of Avondale sufferers. The company do not believe the fire in the mines was the work of incendiaries, but the result of carelessness of a miner, who descended the shaft with a bundle of hay, which became ignited from a lamp carried in his hat. The Adams Express Company have contributed $1,000 for the sufferers.

Work at all the mines will be resumed quietly to-day, except at Avondale, where $50,000 and several months' time must be consumed in repairs.

RAILROAD COMPETION.

It is stated that the competing lines to the West are making strong efforts to obtain possession of the Buffalo, New York and Erie railroad by buying up its franchise as it approaches completion. The road will soon be open to Pinkhill.

MR. STEWART'S TITLE

to the Hempstead Plains purchase has finally been confirmed and the deed recorded.

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James P. Mace, the English pugilist, is among the passengers by the City of Antwerp.

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Foster's score was, 1,071.; his greatest runs were 154, 135, 70.

THE TURF.

Prospect Park races—first race, purse $1,000, mile heats in harness; Hiram Woodruff's gelding, Bay Billy Barr, in three straight heats, beating Gray Mack. Time—2:25¼, 2:24½, 2:24.

Another Cuban Expedition Captured.

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Shortly after 11 they were taken from Mesmom's wharf in a schooner. Information was at once conveyed to the police station, to the post commander, and to Major Price. The crew of the revenue cutter Active was transferred to the schooner, which started in pursuit. She overhauled the schooner Pelican, Capt. Flanders, at 9 this morning southeast of Noman's land, with about 30 supposed Cuban recruits expecting to be taken off by vessel from New York. They were unarmed and made no resistance. They seemed under command of a Cuban officer. The schooner was then headed for this city under the guns of the cutter. Capt. Flanders states he was ignorant of the designs of the party, as they engaged him to take out a fishing party.

Base Ball.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 14.—The Cincinnati or Red Stockings Base Ball Club, first nine, will start, accompanied by Mr. Hatton, for San Francisco, to-day at 6 p. m. The nine are Harry Wright, captain, center field, and change pitcher; Brainard, pitcher; Allison, catcher; Gould, first base; Treacy, second; Waterman, third; George Wright, short stop; Leonard, left field, McVey, right field; Taylor, substitute. They play their first game on the recreation grounds, San Francisco, Saturday, September 25th.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 14.—The base ball match between the Forest City Club, of Cleveland, and the Central City, of this city, was won by the former by a score of 41 to 11.

The Avondale Relief Fund.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—Contributions to the Avondale fund amount to over $30,000, and still coming in.

FOREIGN.

[BY CABLE TELEGRAPH.]

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Times in an editorial on the Cuban question says if American negotiations for the accession of Cuba have failed it must be because the sum tendered was deemed insufficient. The Washington Government dreads the opposition of those who feel confident Cuba must fall into the hands of the United States, and deem it folly to incur liability. The Spanish Government has been admonished to put an end to the insurrection or give up the island on any terms. If these circumstances have prompted the Madrid Government to play its last card for Cuba and stake all on it, it cannot be congratulated on its resolution. The subjugation of Cuba cannot be achieved by soldiers, nor will it result from a series of victories. Troops may hold the sea-ports, but the inland regions will be against them. Armed columns may traverse the Island but can nowhere establish a footing. With the exception of a few traders Spain has no friends in the Island. Prim and Serrano have often told the Cortes that the loss of Cuba is merely a question of time. For four months they have been advising the most advantageous terms. It is to be hoped that wisdom and consistency will enable them to see that it is good to be rid of the Island on any terms, and cause them to consider before wasting men and money which they cannot spare, in the furtherance of an enterprise which will never yield a hundredth part of what it has already irreparably lost.

A HEAVY STORM.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A heavy storm prevailed yesterday throughout England and the continent. Many disasters are reported. The steamship City of Limerick put into Queenstown leaky.

FENIAN MEETING IN IRELAND.

Twenty thousand Irish, favorable to the release of the Fenian prisoners, held a meeting at Dundalk yesterday. No disturbance.

RAILWAY SHARES, &c.,

Ex-Minister Washburne writes to the London papers, reciting the barbarities of Lopez, and says there are but few foreigners now in Paraguay, and they are only permitted to live because they are useful to the Dictator. If they attempt to escaping they will have to thank the fortune of war and not the protection of their own Governments.

THE DONCASTER RACES.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—At the Doncaster races, first day, the chief stakes were won by Sunshine, beating Mantilo and Asteroid; the Glasgow stakes won by Blair Athal beating Jupiter, the Yorkshire handicap won by Gimat current that the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern stockholders will not ratify the terms of consolidation with the Toledo, Wabash and Western which were recently agreed upon by the representatives of both companies. A committee go West immediately to investigate this matter. The advance in Rock Island to 113¾ has been assisted by reports that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company own a controlling interest in the stock; also that the semi-annual dividend will not be reduced to 6% per cent., as has been reported. Pacific Mail declined to 73¾, but with a slight recovery. Mariposa preferred was active and advanced to 13¾, but for what reason did not transpire.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Beef cattle—receipts 1,600, and 80 more left over from yesterday; dull but held firm, especially for prime stock. Thin Texas sold at 10c, light Canada and Indiana 10c; extras held at 10c, with medium to prime quoted at 10@10½c.

Sheep and lambs—receipts 4,726; prime sheep 6½@6¾c; lambs 7@9c.

Swine—Receipts 1,600, nominal at 9¾@10¼c. City dressed unsettled at 13@13½c.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour very dull on change, but there is brisk inquiry this afternoon for export. Wheat buoyant. Corn opened with a large speculative gilding. Beef irregular; mess $15 50 on the spot; $16 bid for January. Lard 18c on the spot; 16c bid for January. Bacon more active.

BUTTER.

Choice qualities doing better.

GROCERIES.

Coffee steady; fair to prime 19½@19¾c. Sugar active and buoyant; fair to prime grocery 13¼@13¾c; best crushed advanced to 16¾c.

FREIGHTS

active to Liverpool. One hundred and fifty thousand bushels wheat at 9¼d by sail and 10@10¼d by steam; also moderate shipments to London at 10d by sail and Glasgow 11¾d by steam.

EXPORTS

for the week—flour, 80,000 bbls; wheat, 700,000 bushels; pork, 820 bbls; bacon, 615,500 do; lard, 343,000 do; hops, 2,000 bales.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS ROBBERY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—It appears from the proceedings in the Supreme Court to-day, that Chas. B. Conkling, one of the messengers of the U. S. Express Company, was arrested by the deputy sheriff for nearly a month, on suspicion of having been privy to the robbery of the company at the Ilion depot on the New York Central Railroad. Under a writ of *habeas corpus*, Conkling was to-day produced in court, and his client was discharged from custody. Reports of the court's proceedings state the amount obtained by the robbers to be about $80,000.

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CINCINNATI, Sept. 14.—The Cincinnati or Red Stockings Base Ball Club, first nine, will start, accompanied by Mr. Hatton, for San Francisco, to-day at 6 p. m. The nine are Harry Wright, captain, center field, and change pitcher; Brainard, pitcher; Allison, catcher; Gould, first base; Treacy, second; Waterman, third; George Wright, short stop; Leonard, left field, McVey, right field; Taylor, substitute. They play their first game on the recreation grounds, San Francisco, Saturday, September 25th.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 14.—The base ball match between the Forest City Club, of Cleveland, and the Central City, of this city, was won by the former by a score of 41 to 11.

The Avondale Relief Fund.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—Contributions to the Avondale fund amount to over $30,000, and still coming in.

THE POSTOFFICE.

Inside History of How Dr. Speed was Ousted.

[From the Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.

The change lately announced in the postoffice at Louisville appears to have excited unusual interest among Kentucky politicians. Telegrams, dispatches and the conversation of gentlemen arriving here from that city, it soon became apparent that there was also surprise at the step taken.

The main points in the movement to effect the removal of Dr. Speed, and the appointment of Col. Bayles, have already been telegraphed. The letters filed in the case may be of interest.

There were two reasons urged for the removal of Dr. Speed. The first was that he had been in office nine years; the second, that the majority of those employed by him were Democrats. The President had determined to make a change before the claims of those seeking the place were considered. There were six or eight candidates, two of them, Messrs. Osborne and E. C. Johnson, having the strongest names which could be had in the Republican party of Kentucky upon their papers. These applicants, however, had no one to present their cases to the person. A few weeks since, Captain E. D. Kennedy, a gentleman of rather imposing manners, appeared and urged the personal appointment of the application of Col. Bayles. He succeeded admirably in making a good impression upon both the President and the Postmaster General. He filed many papers in the case, and having the names of several good Republicans, and the claims of no other candidate before the department, to the attention of the administration, the President, on the 1st of September, designated Col. Bayles as postmaster, and on the 3d inst. his application, with the following indorsement, dated on the 1st, was filed in the Postoffice Department:

"I designate Jesse Bayles to perform the duties of Postmaster at Louisville, in the county of Jefferson, and State of Kentucky, in place of J. S. Speed, suspended under the act approved April 5, A. D., 1869.

U. S. GRANT."

Upon this the State Department proceeded to prepare a commission.

In the meantime, as soon as the working Republicans in Louisville convinced themselves that the appointment of Bayles really been made, which they finally did, after several days' looking about the absurdity of any one believing it, they represented here that while there were no personal objections to Colonel Bayles, there were many party reasons why he should not be appointed. This, together with the gilding a little lustre for the gentleman standing of the person who had managed the case, has caused the Postmaster General to withhold the commission for the present.

The principal papers on file at the Postoffice Department are as follows:

First, the application of Colonel Bayles himself:

"WASHINGTON, March, 1869.

"*Hon. A. J. Cresnell, Postmaster General:*

"SIR: I have the honor to apply for the appointment of Postmaster at Louisville, Ky. I served during the war as Colonel of the 4th Kentucky cavalry. I have resided in the city of Louisville for years, and have consistently adhered to the principles of the Republican party. I respectfully refer to the accompanying testimonials, including two petitions signed by citizens of Louisville.

"Respectfully, JESSE BAYLES."

Next in order is the office brief of the case. First under the head of recommendations is a letter from Col. E. D. Kennedy, which in the paper states, "believes that men who suffered for the Union should hold office." Following this are letters from Gen. Buckner, Gen. D. Bisky, D. W. Looney, Alex Duvall, Sr., James Harrison, James Guthrie, E. H. Glyndon, Henry Pirtle and Robert Harvey, S. L. Adams and Leslie Combs. The endorsements of this array of names is followed by a letter from Gen. Sickle's proposal to recognize the Cubans as belligerents has caused as much excitement as if he threatened to take the Spanish fleet. The fall in the stock to make funds fall to the lowest point they have touched for sixteen years. The dispatch of Gen. Sickle to Washington, and the hearing of Gen. Butler, of Greencastle, sends a letter to Secretary Boutwell, and Thomas W. Gibson writes his application for secure his office by their favor day after day new evil-doers forced themselves upon our conviction to prove the impartiality of his views. In his examination of purpose he devoted his long life to the study of the Bible, and has become a great work of creation, whose truths are engraved in the great firmament above, in the waters of the earth, and in the very atmosphere that envelops us, in the ever-active circulating vapors which are the very life-blood of the people to pole or reeds on various missions of bluster or destruc ion over the continents, in the structures and history of the human race, and, moreover, in the soul, and, moreover, in the soul, and, moreover, in the soul

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ADVERTISING RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS MADE KNOWN ON APPLICATION.

LOUISVILLE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 15, 1869.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The Harrison county fair commenced yesterday.

The funded debt of the city of Newport is $94,000.

Mr. J. L. Brickey, of Hannibal, Mo., has made arrangements to establish an extensive tobacco factory in Paducah.

Last week, at the Harrodsburg fair, Mr. Henry C. Bowman sold his premium mare, PIXEY, to Charley Headley, for $1,700.

The fair of the Carroll county Agricultural and Mechanical Association, near Carrollton, begins on the 28th, and will continue four days.

The colored people of Lexington are about publishing a newspaper. It will be edited by colored men, and will be under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The daughter of Nelse Gilbert, of Paducah, was thrown from a loaded wagon on Friday last, one of the wheels passing over her head, killing her instantly. She was about twelve years of age.

Mr. Dillard, of Fayette county, has gotten this year from his apiary of fifty hives new stock to the amount of eight hives and 3,000 pounds of honey. This is a yield that is quite large. The Doctor's bees are the Italian.

The body of a newly-born white infant was found in a sink in Frankfort on Saturday. An examination showed that it had been born alive. A young white woman charged with the crime was arrested and lodged in jail.

The question of water-works is being very generally discussed by the citizens of Covington. The indications are that the proposition to issue $200,000 of the city's bonds for the purpose of constructing works will be carried at the election next Monday.

There were some 400 or 500 cattle on the market court day in Lexington, which sold at from 3¢ to 6¢ per pound, the bulk of the latter sum. Four or five hundred mules, some of them year-olds, went as high as $140 25; common yearlings at $85. There were also a good many horses in town, and they were in demand and brought good prices.

The Bourbon county fair closed on Friday, and was successful from the start. The herds of cattle were magnificent. The display of hogs and sheep were also very fine, the best Kentucky breeders contending for the prize with animals that were as near perfect models as such animals ever get to be. The show of horses was, in point of improvement on preceding exhibitions, and the jack stock attracted considerable attention; but the mule stage, though good, were slim.

A correspondent writes of a splendid show of colts which took place at Shoemaker's on the 30th ult. Some thirty colts were exhibited, and the display is said to have been the finest ever witnessed in that section. A silver pitcher valued at $25 was awarded to Mr. Phil. Porter, of Spencer county, which was given by S. B. Merriweld, the owner of the sire of these colts (Boyd Winchester). Mr. Wm. Durrett received the certificate. The judges were Dr. Hughes, Jas. P. Minor and Harvey Stone.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

St. Charles, Mo., is petitioning for a steam fire engine.

A foundery and plow factory are in successful operation in Huntsville, Texas.

Lexington, Mo., is illuminated at night by twenty-five coal oil street lamps.

Richard L. Nelson, formerly Sergeant of Norfolk, Va., died in that city, on Friday.

A negro woman gave birth to twins, on Tuesday, in an old field near Wytheville, Va., to four children.

A company of United States infantry arrived in Atlanta, Georgia, on Saturday, from Chattanooga.

The Confederate memorial monument at Hollywood, Richmond, Va., is now sixty-five feet high.

Along the lines of the Georgia railroad, also of the State road, the crop prospect is rather gloomy.

Gov. Smith, of Alabama, has appointed J. H. Perdue, Sheriff of Butler county, vice H. Pierce, resigned.

The North Carolina lunatic asylum is at present overcrowded, and applications for admission are refused.

Mr. Eli Farmer, of Texas county, Mo., was thrown from a mule, a few days ago, with such violence that he died in two hours.

All the churches in Memphis which had been closed during the summer months were reopened on Sunday last for divine service.

Governor Wells of Virginia has rented the splendid mansion of Mr. W. H. Grant in Richmond, and intends to resume the practice of the law.

John Thomas, a boy of 7 years of age, died of hydrophobia in Norfolk, Va., on Saturday. He had been bitten by a rabid dog some time previous.

Dr. George M. King, of Waynesboro, Va., took an overdose of laudanum on Friday last, through mistake, from the effects of which he died that evening.

Dr. J. J. McCants has been removed by Governor Scott from his post at the South Carolina Lunatic Asylum, and a Dr. Cornwell appointed in his place.

The regular term of office of the Virginia Governor elect will, under the new Constitution, commence on the 1st day of January next, and continue four years.

Assistant Bishop Whittle, of Virginia, has finally decided to remain in Alexandria His friends propose to purchase a handsome residence for him in that city.

Gov. Scott has purchased a farm of three hundred acres about a mile from Columbia, S. C., at $15 per acre. A portion of it is well wooded, the balance good cotton and corn lands.

The appointment of proxies and directors, which the Board of Public Works in Virginia will soon make, will virtually be the appointments of the Commanding General.

The value of real estate in Montgomery county, Ala., including country lands, town lots, and city property, for 1869, is $8,084,981; value of personal property, $4,154,400. Total $12,239,381.

Governor Holden, of North Carolina, has signified an intention to break up the Kuklux and dissolve the Radical Leagues in that State. This is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Col. C. S. Price was fatally wounded on Sunday evening in the office of the Commercial Hotel Memphis, by the accidental discharge of a Derringer pistol in the hands of Mr. T. M. Martin.

Major Milligan, of Norfolk, Va., offered a resolution at a recent meeting in that city, "demanding of the Council that the water-works may be a fixed fact and no longer a subject for wire-pulling and procrastination."

Arrangements have been made for the building of a substantial bridge on the Buena Vista road, and known as the Guerry Bridge, near Americus, Ga., and the chief line of travel from Marion county to Americus.

Game was never more abundant in Virginia than at present. This is the case throughout the South, as the drought has been extensive, and dry weather is favorable, especially to partridges and turkeys.

The official figures of the Treasury Department place the agricultural produce of the South at $650,000,000, and show that the South has more money at the present time than any other agricultural portion of the country, North, East, or West.

It is contemplated by the colored Masons of Virginia to begin the publication of a paper at some early period to advocate their especial interests. It was at first intended to have their journal published at Norfolk, but it has since been determined to establish it in Lynchburg.

Squire Taliaferro, of Lynchburg, Virginia, one of the Radical statesmen of African descent, has gone to making tobacco rolls in the factory of Mr. W. D. Miller. Squire is setting a better example in this than in playing politician and making incendiary speeches. He has found his level.

Large numbers of cattle, sheep and hogs pass daily through Abexandria, Va., on their way North from Southwest Virginia and East Tennessee, where the drouth, has been so severe as to destroy all vegetation. Many of them are in much poor condition through want of food that they die on the way.

A merchant of Paris, Mo., went down to Rails county last week to buy hogs, but failed to procure the article, in consequence of the late change in the corn crop prospects. Less than a month ago he could have bought plenty of hogs down there at from $4 to $5 gross; now they are not concealable at any reasonable price.

Robert Harper, living near Marshfield, Mo., was arrested on Thursday for being concerned in the murder of Wm. Shorr, on the 28th of June last. It seems that Sheer had been arrested on a charge of larceny and was being conveyed to Springfield by an escort of which Harper was a member. For some cause or other he was shot by that before reaching that place—by whom remains to be proven.

John Hart was arrested in Nashville on Monday night, by a couple of policemen, and when about entering the station-house he knocked one of the policemen down and attempted to escape, when he was shot in the hip and dangerously wounded. He is supposed to be the author of many of the robberies that have taken place there for some time past.

There are now confined in the jail of Marion, South Carolina, a negro boy and girl, about ten and twelve years of age respectively, awaiting trial for the murder of a negro child of which they had charge while its mother was at work in the field. The parties have criminated one another, each declaring that the other did the deed. The child's skull was broken—evidently to get out of the trouble of carrying it.

The story of the prospect of a large influx of foreign emigration to the State of Georgia, and the corresponding advance in the value of real estate in every kind and character, a convention of which delegates from all parts of the State will be held in the city of Macon on the 20th day of October next, to devise such measures as will be most conducive to the interest and happiness of the same. A call to this effect is published, signed J. F. Long, Chairman of committee.

Old Joe Roberts, living in the edge of Hawkins county, Tenn., near the Virginia line, a short time since deliberately took a bundle of straw and fired his wife's house, then burned his mother-in-law's house, and then proceeded to attack his wife with a butcher-knife, and literally cut her to pieces. No hopes of recovery have entertained of her recovery. The fiend fled to the woods but was captured and is now in jail at Jonesville. There was strong talk of lynching him.

Something unusual—indeed something unknown in the annals of Petersburg, Va.—occurred on Saturday. A negro man and a white woman applied to the Clerk of the Hustings Court for a license to become man and wife. It was urged as a reason why they should be married that they had lived together for some time, and probably—if such a thing could be possible—had learned to "love" each other. The laws of Virginia forbid the marrying of whites and negroes with each other, and the Clerk, of course, could not issue a license. The matter will probably be referred to Gen. Canby.

The bridge across the North river at Lexington, Va., gave way Tuesday afternoon, while a three-horse wagon was passing over it, precipitating the horses, wagon, and the colored driver into the stream below, from which they were rescued without injury. An omnibus filled with ladies on the way to the packet had crossed the bridge not two minutes before it gave way, and their escape was most fortunate. The bridge was a temporary structure erected by Gen. Early in 1864, while pursuing Hunter after his raid upon Lynchburg.

Dr. T. S. Hopkins, of Thomasville, Ga., has in his possession two female children, delivered by him recently of a calved woman, so completely united as to have but one abdomen, and only a thoracic cavity. They are united face to face, and from the upper part of the sternum chest to the umbilicus. So complete is the union that portions of them may be considered as one. The heads, arms, legs and bodies of these children, save at the points of union, are symmetrical and perfect. These appendages are about a half grown and were of mature birth. They are preserved in alcohol, and are to be sent as a contribution to the Museum of the Savannah Medical Society.

"Once More Unto the Breach."

As we mentioned yesterday, our weak brothers of the Kentucky press continue to rebuke us. Not content with having administered correction after the most approved fashion and upon those parts which were made to receive correction, they have placed us in a sort of revolving pillory where they can amuse themselves both weekly and tri-weekly, according to their order of existence, with moral lectures and upbraidings, in which they take great satisfaction. The sport must really be enjoyable, because the Radical papers, which appeared at first to be mightily pleased with us, have been unable to resist the temptation their Democratic contemporaries did not even try to resist, and are belaboring us with shafts of wit and sarcasm that ought to cover us with blushes. In truth the public should condole with us, and if we had the least particle of shame or contrition in us we would down upon our marrow-bones and ask the prayers of the congregation.

And yet, after all, what have we done? Will some one be good enough to answer us that? All of a sudden we discovered ourselves, like Dr. Riccabocca, fastened in the stocks. Wherefore? "Oh," say our weak brothers, "you've been talking about 'liberalism' and 'progress', and you're going to flop over to the Radicals." Well, we assured them in our mild, conciliatory way, that they were mistaken. But they only waxed angrier for our denial, and cried out, "You are trying to introduce a lot of new issues into the Democratic party;" like the gentleman who concluded "he'd just take a drop or so though he wouldn't have thought of it if it had not been mentioned," we suggested, by way of reply, that a little wholesome revision of the old issues, on which we have been defeated repeatedly, and the consideration of such new issues as chance to be pertinent to the present time, might not prove absolutely ruinous in view of the perplexed nature of public affairs and the peculiar situation of the party. This was "flat burglary." Our weak brothers shouted louder than ever "you want to organize a new party." We expostulated; and we asked, still courteously, why they seemed so eager to attribute such designs to us. Would it not be wiser, we inquired, to regard every element of the Democratic party as true to it, and to set aside a margin for diversities of opinion, liberal enough to accommodate the general aims and purposes of a great opposition, rather than seek, by a narrow policy and a ready spirit of distrust, to drive out of the party its vitality and its hope along with some of its best and bravest elements? And, in this connection, we ventured to add, that, if the old proscriptive and happily dead and buried rule of reading people out of their party by caucus resolution, should be revived and put in force, perhaps the reading would not be all on one side; that possibly the COURIER-JOURNAL might be found breast to breast with that national sentiment of Democracy which is already beginning to set forward upon a campaign in which there will be no disasters; and that if our weak brothers did not look to it, they would find themselves stumbling along among tombstones and skeletons to the music of dead marches only, away behind the rear guard of their party, not to mention the spirit of the age. Nothing short of a roar came back to us, and though the racket was tremendous, we managed to catch the words, which whistled along like minie balls, "You mean the fifteenth amendment." Well, this was like marriage out in Utah, "too much." Ever since its promulgation we had fought the fifteenth amendment. We had stood by our friends in Indiana when they had broken up their Legislature to defeat it. We had never uttered a word that could be construed into a change of opinion or design. We still kept our temper, however, and, in the same unvarying language of peace which we had used in replying to all the other charges, though, be it remembered, we need not have replied to any of them, for these things are pretty sure to find their level, we explained that our weak brothers were again mistaken. But, not perhaps unmindful of the fable of the wolf and the lamb, they were resolved to eat us up any how, and so, for all our efforts at self-defense and for all our desire to keep the peace with them, they continue, as we said in the beginning, to rebuke us and to scorn us and to glorify each other in the most zealous and delightful way, while the Radical organs pipe, in their deep tragic tones after the lago in the play—

——"now whether he kill Cassio,
Or Cassio him, or each do kill the other.
Every way makes my gain."

To conclude this already long but truthful description, the Radicals clap their hands and alternately scoff us for what they are pleased to consider our cowardice, and our weak brothers persevere in attributing to us the creations of their own morbid imaginations, and calling the attention of the people not to what we have done but to what we have no idea of doing. They are no more explicit than the Irishman in the farce. "*Dr. Maagle*—"Can you tell me the way to the Bishop's?" *Pat*—"And sure I can, sir." *Dr. Maagle*—"Well which is it?" *Pat*—"Do you see that white house, sir?" *Dr. Maagle*—"Yes, sir." *Pat*—"Well, that's not it, but do you see that red saw-mill?" *Dr. Maagle*—"To be sure I do." *Pat*—"Well, begad that's not it." And so on, without a limit, as fast as we can answer one charge, they put out another. It is alternately a white house and negro suffrage, a red saw-mill and the fifteenth amendment. A jolly time they have of it, and may they be refreshed and happy.

We do not propose to interfere with all this. As for the Radical press, it is welcome to whatever it is able to make at our expense; and as for the Democratic press, whilst we should be glad to have its friendship and to co-operate with it on terms of mutual confidence and respect, we are indifferent to its criticism when its criticism is delivered in mere spleen. Our weak brothers, especially, will get over their pet, we doubt not, after the manner of many other infants who have been spoiled by over-indulgence. We can assure them, as we assure the public, that they take a very mistaken view of the case. As we understand it, there is really no issue whatever between them and the COURIER-JOURNAL. They have arrayed a lot of imaginary issues which we have severally disposed of. They seem to fancy that our courtesy is but another phrase for apprehension. They regard our good humor (as, why should we be otherwise than good-humored?) as "levity." They think they have some mysterious power to scare us from the highway of our duty into the pathway of their ignorance and folly. They might as well desist at once; but, if they will not, let them drive ahead, and we shall see where they will end. Let us remember, however, that extremes do often meet, that excessive zeal is to be constantly distrusted, and that saintly newspapers as well as saintly sinners,

——"with devotion's visage,
And pious action, do oft sugar o'er
The devil himself."

The Democratic party now stands, where many another party has stood before it, upon the threshold of a new epoch. The elements which compose it are various. The duties which confront it are complicated. None of the old issues, which were identified with its name, can be said to be directly before the country. It was always the party of internal peace. It was never anything but a national party. Hence its overthrow produced domestic war, and, being unsuited to war purposes, it could not regain its ascendancy so long as the war lasted. The Republican party was the offspring of the war—essentially a war party—and it is consequently unsuited to the requirements of peace. The war being ended its usefulness expired, and, but for the inflamed passions of the country, its power would have ended with its usefulness. That which kept those passions alive, and through them kept the war party alive, is passing away. It was nothing more nor less than the violent effort of the Democratic party to reorganize itself upon a line of battle on which it had been signally defeated. It is fortunate perhaps that it was defeated, for it could not have changed the complexion of the Senate soon enough to render its administration of the Government efficient, and it is therefore not responsible for the financial condition of the country, nor the reconstruction of the South. Before it re-enters the field as a contestant for the suffrages of the whole people all the issues growing out of the war, and most likely the greater number of the issues growing out of reconstruction, will be settled. We shall begin to experience their ill effects. For these ill-effects the Republicans will be responsible. The new issues thus brought about will certainly not be negro suffrage, nor negro testimony; and, if we should keep on deluding our minds with these, as the old-line Whigs deluded themselves with banks and protective tariffs, we shall find ourselves unfitted for the situation which we should be able to control. Mr. John Quincy Adams is right. Mr. Pendleton is right. The Wisconsin Democrats are right. The Southern States will be right enough by the time we get to them. Let us put our own house in order as we proceed, so that, when the time comes for national union and communion, Kentucky may be united, and thus united, may take her place in the procession not to follow, but to lead.

We propose to accept nothing that we can avoid. But we do propose, by a cool and silent observance of events, to so preserve our relation to the nationality of the party that we shall be able to use everything that we may find useful to its needs. We do not regard the fifteenth amendment as an accomplished fact, but negro suffrage in the Southern States is an accomplished fact, and our Southern friends are doing just as we should do in their situation. If the fifteenth amendment is not ratified, it will be an issue in the next Presidential campaign, and the Democratic party will make it ring the death-bell of Radicalism. But, if it is ratified, the Democratic party will fight its consequences, not its existence; and other issues, relating to finance and trade, will occupy the position of forefigures.

No man can predict certainly six months, much less three years, ahead; but we can discuss these possibilities frankly and confidently, for they are already being discussed all over the South. It is worse than folly to blind ourselves to the present situation of affairs. If we would avert the dangers of contention among ourselves, and "third parties," and "new parties," we must meet them. Every line that we have written has been directed to the unity of the Democratic organization, taking a broad, national view of it, and it is matter of pride with us that the Democratic press of the whole country, excepting only our weak brothers of the Democratic press of Kentucky, not alone approve what we have said, but use it as Democratic arguments addressed to the people of regions which are supposed to be hardly so Democratic as Kentucky.

Decidedly a Mistake.

A dispatch from Washington dated on Monday last says:

The State Department has no official advices from Minister Motley showing that he has taken any new steps regarding negotiations for the settlement of the Alabama claims. It is not positively known, but it is believed that it is mainly owing to the unfavorable opinions he entertains that until the temper of the British people has fully quieted down, when the ministry can approach the matter more unbiassed by the prejudice of English sentiment.

This is a new version of the matter altogether, and evidently a false one. During the first week after Minister Motley's arrival in England, Mr. Gladstone, the British Premier, called upon him and inquired what the United States Government, the Reverdy Johnson treaty having been rejected, had to ask or to propose. Nothing is publicly known as to what was done or said at that interview except from a public statement made by Mr. Gladstone almost immediately afterwards. In response to a popular call, Mr. G. made an address, in which, being interrogated as to the Alabama claims question, he said that the negotiation had been postponed to some after period, Mr. Motley desiring that his people, the citizens of the United States, should have time to cool down and be prepared to listen to reason and justice. The London Times and the rest of the British organs took their cue from this statement of Mr. Gladstone and rung all manner of changes upon it. They could but laugh at the squeaking tone assumed by this country after all its raging bluster. And neither Mr. Motley nor any American organ in his behalf gainsaid Mr. Gladstone's statement, as would certainly have been done immediately and most vehemently and indignantly if the statement had not been strictly true. Nevertheless, after this statement, so much harped on, has gone uncontradicted nearly half a year, a story, originating nobody knows where, is suddenly started, that the negotiation of the Alabama question is postponed in order that the temper not of the *American* people but of the *British* may be quieted down. That will not do at all. It is palpable humbug. The cooling of the American temper is the only cooling that is waited for. So, Messrs. Radicals, if you want to have the negotiation taken up, cool off as fast as possible. Open your collars, strip to your shirt-sleeves, sit in a draft, talk low, drink soda-water, claret, and herb-tea, have your spines rubbed smartly with ice, and sleep if necessary in refrigerators. By following these directions and thinking of Lapland, Greenland, Mr. Seward's Russian purchase, and "the frosty Caucasus," you may be able after a while to get yourselves into condition to have the Alabama negotiation taken up and proceeded with to the inevitable though unflattering result.

Diplomatic Cowardice.

The dispatches say that a member of Grant's cabinet expresses the opinion that Great Britain is watching closely to see if the United States Government dogs not concede the British Government's position on the Alabama question by recognizing the belligerency of Cuba. Yes, that's the idea that frightens the Radical leaders from acknowledging the Cuban insurgents as a belligerent power. Great Britain recognized the Southern Confederacy as a belligerent nation three weeks after the breaking out of the rebellion, so called, and yet Grant, Fish, Boutwell & Co., inasmuch as they have made Great Britain's very speedy act of recognition one of the counts against her in the indictment in the Alabama claims case, do not dare to recognize the belligerent character of Cuba even to this remote day. They are afraid to do for the Cubans, after more than a year, what Great Britain did for the Confederacy in less than three weeks, lest Great Britain may use their act against them in the Alabama case. While that case remains unadjusted, the administration will never, so long as it lives, dare to recognize the belligerent character of either the Cubans or of any people on earth. But the administration is a very big fool if it imagines that Great Britain will, under any circumstances, either pay damages for having recognized the Confederates or apologize for it. She may perhaps pay for the Federal vessels and other property directly destroyed by cruisers from her ports, as she virtually agreed to do in the Reverdy Johnson treaty, but she will do no more than that, and so Messrs. Grant & Co. may just as well proceed at once to act in regard to the recognition of Cuban belligerency just as if their souls were their own.

CITY ITEMS.

For Sale—Residence.

I offer for sale my residence, situated on the north side of Broadway, between Floyd and Preston streets. Lot 40 feet front by 157 deep. The house is entirely new, with all the modern improvements. It has an integrator double front with veranda; contains four large rooms, with hall, kitchen, china closet, and store-room on the first floor. The second floor has the same number of rooms, with a bathroom and closets adjoining; also, a back attic, with three well-finished rooms with fireplaces, all suitable for bed rooms. Will rent, and a tenant rooms separate from the main building. Any one desiring a comfortable home would do well to examine this property before purchasing elsewhere, and learn price and terms.

MRS. A. GRAY.

This desirable property, if not sold by October 1st next, will be offered at public auction on Saturday afternoon, October 2d, at 3 o'clock. Terms made known on day of sale. Possession will be given immediately, if desired.

sep 15 dtf J. R. TILMAN, M. D.

WINTERSMITH'S WORM CANDY,

—OR—

Santonin Lozenges.

Wintersmith's "Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges can be depended on as a certain and effectual worm-destroyer. It is not a secret nostrum, but is recommended and prescribed by our most eminent physicians. For sale by all druggists.

ly28 dt

☞ Tidy cotton, crochet, and dress cord, linen cuffs at 5 collars, ruffling, and numbers of other articles useful to the ladies, at Mrs. A. Unrig's, 117 Fourth street, near Jefferson. sep 06

☞ The most "nobby" assortment of fine merchant tailors' goods, this fall's importation, is now displayed at JOHN L. ANDERSON'S, sep6 eod6 65 Third street.

To Housekeepers.

Strength and purity are indispensable in good Cooking Extracts, and BURNETT'S STANDARD FLAVORING EXTRACTS are the *best*, having acquired a distinct and enviable reputation above all others for upwards of fifteen years past, during which time the market has presented various brands of ill-flavored or so-called Flavoring Extracts, which have been sold upon the reputation which our "Standard Flavoring Extracts" have acquired.

Dissolved in perfectly pure and highly concentrated Standard Extracts, comprising Lemon, Vanilla, Rose, Almond, Nectarine, Celery, Orange, Peach, Nutmeg, Cinnamon, Cloves, Ginger, for flavoring Ice Creams, Custards, Pies, Blanc Mange, Jellies, Sauces, Soups, Gravies, &c., are used and indorsed by the most popular Hotels, skillful Caterers, and Confectioners, and are extensively sold by Druggists, good Grocery dealers, and Storekeepers throughout the United States, and in many foreign countries.

We respectfully ask you to prove for your trial and comparison, their general excellence, and their superiority over those fictitious and unhealthy kinds which may have been brought to your notice.

Put up in 2, 5, 10-oz., pint, and quart bottles. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO.,
Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

Sold by all the wholesale druggists, and VACARO & BRO., Grocers, Louisville.

MARRIED.

PENNAR—BRUCE—By the Rev. Geo. M. Ryerson, Rector of St. John's Church, Mr. Jno. Bennar, of Louisville, to Miss ANNA V. BRUCE, late of Ky.

Miss Bruce is known as having been connected with Mrs. Parker's School. Her unblemished moral character and her thorough qualifications for imparting knowledge will ever be remembered by her pupils. Mr. Pennar is one of our most energetic and genial young business men, and we wish the happy pair a long life with joy, happiness and accomplished bride.

☞ At Christ Church, by the Rev. Curtis Smith, Mr. CHARLES C. SUMNER, of Jefferson county, to Miss ELLEN, second daughter of Col. Wm. Preston, of this city.

☞ The New York papers please copy.

GENTRY—BATES—Sept. 14, by Rev. P. H. Mc-Kenna, A. M., Mr. JAMES GENTRY to Miss MARY BATES, daughter of Dr. L. H. Bates, of Louisville.

DIED.

KNOX—On Tuesday, Sept. 14, at 2 o'clock, GEO. A. KNOX, aged 29 years, 7 months and 7 days.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 1,017 Green street, between Walnut and Chestnut, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Wonders accomplished through the agency of prepared Cod Liver Oil in Scrofula, Rickets, Chronic Cough, Asthma, and even in Consumption, are most extraordinary. Dr. HENRY C. BARNES & Co.'s "Pure Medicinal Cod Liver Oil" (each bottle of which is guaranteed to be perfect), and the fact that the entire profession and the public have the best brand of the preparation, is fully established by JOHN BAKER & CO., No. 7 IN Market street, Philadelphia.

☞ For sale by all druggists. 1d dly&w Wkly

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid hair dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Produces immediately a splendid color. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful. Black or brown. Sold by druggists and perfumers, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S WIG FACTORY, 16 Bond street, New York. 1ed dawly

United States Statutes!

VOL. XV.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

The Statutes at Large, Treaties, and Proclamations of the United States of America. From December, 1867, to March, 1869. Edited by GEO. P. SANGER. Vol. XV. Royal 8vo. $6 50.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO
110 Washington St., Boston.

sep15 dd

COOKE & SEWELL,

Artist Tailors and Dealers in Gents' Furnishing Goods,

230 WEST MAIN STREET,

HAVE just received an elegant and entirely new stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Furnishing Goods, and, having secured the services of Mr. L. P. Normand, late cutter in the house of Brooks Bros., Broadway, New York, they are prepared to make up Clothing to order in the best manner and the very latest style. se13 d15

NEWSPAPER

Advertising and Collecting AGENCY,

PERRIN, NICHOLSON & CO.,
Hamilton Bank Building,
Southeast corner Main and Sixth streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Advertisements forwarded to all Newspapers. No advance charges on Publishers' Prices. All leading Newspapers kept on file. Information given as to best mode of Advertising. All Orders receive Careful Attention. Inquiries by mail answered promptly. Special Lists prepared for customers. Advertisements Written and Notices secured. Orders from Business Men especially solicited. Collections made on Reasonable Terms. se15 dtf

W. L. SOTE,

Teacher of Piano-Forte, Organ, & Violin.

Address, care of J. T. Monsch, 111½ Third, or D. P. Faulds, Main street. se14 d10*

EMPLOYMENT AND WORK FOR EVERYBODY during winter and summer, for male or female. We will show you how to make $5 per day at home. No stock necessary. A yearly profit of $200 or $300 can be made. Capital only $5 required, and no one will regret having sent $5 for instructions. Reader, if you want profitable business, address, Chicago, Ill. We guarantee to return double the amount if the information is not satisfactory. se14 d3

PIANOS.

LARGE arrivals from Chickering, Steinway, Stech, Knabe, Haines, Bacon, and others. Also, good second-hand Pianos at reduced prices.

J. P. FAULDS, Sole Agent,
70 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

Smith's Organs,

With the two Octaves and other improvements at reduced prices.

J. P. FAULDS, Sole Agent,
70 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.

THE largest stock in the southwest at low prices to the trade and other purchasers.

J. P. FAULDS, Dealer in Pianos, Organs, Musical Instruments of Musical Goods,
70 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

Aikin & Drummond
(Successors to TOWNSEND, AIKIN & CO.)
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Sole manufacturers of the Grand Western Corner Mills and Portable Cane Mills, &c. Evaporators, Peanut Cider Mills, &c. Circulars sent free.
Steam Engines, Mill Work, and Castings of all descriptions.
se8 eod3m

WM. J. FULTON,
DEALER IN
HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES,
Shafts, Bent Poles,
Buggy and Wagon Wheels, Buggy Bodies, &c.,
No. 920 MAIN ST.,
Bet. Eighth and Ninth, LOUISVILLE, KY.
☞ Send for price list. 1y31 eodam

Formerly Surgeon United States Army.
For sale by all druggists.
R. A. ROBINSON & CO.,
and Gen'l Wholesale Agents for Louisville.

LOCAL NOTICES.

TEAS.

Just received, a fresh lot of Rio Teas, which we will offer at the following prices in packages of Five Pounds and upwards:

Good Gunpowder Tea	$1 40
Best Gunpowder Tea	1 60
Good Oolong (Black) Tea	1 00
Extra Oolong (Black) Tea	1 20
Best Oolong (Black) Tea	1 35
Best Japan Tea	1 20

Orders from the country must be accompanied with the money, or Teas sent by Express and collect on delivery. Teas guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. If not, can be returned and the money will be refunded.

H. N. GAGE,
167 Fourth street, bet. Green and Walnut, Louisville, Ky.

se13 SuWed3t

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their own interests by a call at this office. Gold and silver watches, diamonds, &c., and other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable, and satisfactory. by C. HAGAN, 114 Third street.

sep1 dtm

☞ Centicade stays bed-bugs on a new plan.

Testimony of a Physician.

NEWCSTLE, IND.

I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and them using it have so far reported it as being superior to anything of the kind ever used by them. I cheerfully prescribe it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using santonin.

J. B. GRESHAM.

Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure

is the only remedy produced domestic war, and, being unsuited to war purposes, it could not regain its ascendancy so long as the war lasted. The Republican party was the offspring of the war—essentially a war party—and it is consequently unsuited to the requirements of peace. The war being ended its usefulness expired, and, but for the inflamed passions of the country, its power would have ended with its usefulness. That which kept those passions alive, and through them kept the war party alive, is passing away. It was nothing more nor less than the violent effort of the Democratic party to reorganize itself upon a line of battle on which it had been signally defeated. It is fortunate perhaps that it was defeated, for it could not have changed the complexion of the Senate soon enough to render its administration of the Government efficient, and it is therefore not responsible for the financial condition of the country, nor the reconstruction of the South. Before it re-enters the field as a contestant for the suffrages of the whole people all the issues growing out of the war, and most likely the greater number of the issues growing out of reconstruction, will be settled. We shall begin to experience their ill effects. For these ill-effects the Republicans will be responsible. The new issues thus brought about will certainly not be negro suffrage, nor negro testimony; and, if we should keep on deluding our minds with these, as the old-line Whigs deluded themselves with banks and protective tariffs, we shall find ourselves unfitted for the situation which we should be able to control. Mr. John Quincy Adams is right. Mr. Pendleton is right. The Wisconsin Democrats are right. The Southern States will be right enough by the time we get to them. Let us put our own house in order as we proceed, so that, when the time comes for national union and communion, Kentucky may be united, and thus united, may take her place in the procession not to follow, but to lead.

We propose to accept nothing that we can avoid. But we do propose, by a cool and silent observance of events, to so preserve our relation to the nationality of the party that we shall be able to use everything that we may find useful to its needs. We do not regard the fifteenth amendment as an accomplished fact, but negro suffrage in the Southern States is an accomplished fact, and our Southern friends are doing just as we should do in their situation. If the fifteenth amendment is not ratified, it will be an issue in the next Presidential campaign, and the Democratic party will make it ring the death-bell of Radicalism. But, if it is ratified, the Democratic party will fight its consequences, not its existence; and other issues, relating to finance and trade, will occupy the position of forefigures.

No man can predict certainly six months, much less three years, ahead; but we can discuss these possibilities frankly and confidently, for they are already being discussed all over the South. It is worse than folly to blind ourselves to the present situation of affairs. If we would avert the dangers of contention among ourselves, and "third parties," and "new parties," we must meet them. Every line that we have written has been directed to the unity of the Democratic organization, taking a broad, national view of it, and it is matter of pride with us that the Democratic press of the whole country, excepting only our weak brothers of the Democratic press of Kentucky, not alone approve what we have said, but use it as Democratic arguments addressed to the people of regions which are supposed to be hardly so Democratic as Kentucky.

Decidedly a Mistake.

A dispatch from Washington dated on Monday last says:

The State Department has no official advices from Minister Motley showing that he has taken any new steps regarding negotiations for the settlement of the Alabama claims. It is not positively known, but it is believed that it is mainly owing to the unfavorable opinions he entertains that until the temper of the British people has fully quieted down, when the ministry can approach the matter more unbiassed by the prejudice of English sentiment.

This is a new version of the matter altogether, and evidently a false one. During the first week after Minister Motley's arrival in England, Mr. Gladstone, the British Premier, called upon him and inquired what the United States Government, the Reverdy Johnson treaty having been rejected, had to ask or to propose. Nothing is publicly known as to what was done or said at that interview except from a public statement made by Mr. Gladstone almost immediately afterwards. In response to a popular call, Mr. G. made an address, in which, being interrogated as to the Alabama claims question, he said that the negotiation had been postponed to some after period, Mr. Motley desiring that his people, the citizens of the United States, should have time to cool down and be prepared to listen to reason and justice. The London Times and the rest of the British organs took their cue from this statement of Mr. Gladstone and rung all manner of changes upon it. They could but laugh at the squeaking tone assumed by this country after all its raging bluster. And neither Mr. Motley nor any American organ in his behalf gainsaid Mr. Gladstone's statement, as would certainly have been done immediately and most vehemently and indignantly if the statement had not been strictly true. Nevertheless, after this statement, so much harped on, has gone uncontradicted nearly half a year, a story, originating nobody knows where, is suddenly started, that the negotiation of the Alabama question is postponed in order that the temper not of the *American* people but of the *British* may be quieted down. That will not do at all. It is palpable humbug. The cooling of the American temper is the only cooling that is waited for. So, Messrs. Radicals, if you want to have the negotiation taken up, cool off as fast as possible. Open your collars, strip to your shirt-sleeves, sit in a draft, talk low, drink soda-water, claret, and herb-tea, have your spines rubbed smartly with ice, and sleep if necessary in refrigerators. By following these directions and thinking of Lapland, Greenland, Mr. Seward's Russian purchase, and "the frosty Caucasus," you may be able after a while to get yourselves into condition to have the Alabama negotiation taken up and proceeded with to the inevitable though unflattering result.

Diplomatic Cowardice.

The dispatches say that a member of Grant's cabinet expresses the opinion that Great Britain is watching closely to see if the United States Government dogs not concede the British Government's position on the Alabama question by recognizing the belligerency of Cuba. Yes, that's the idea that frightens the Radical leaders from acknowledging the Cuban insurgents as a belligerent power. Great Britain recognized the Southern Confederacy as a belligerent nation three weeks after the breaking out of the rebellion, so called, and yet Grant, Fish, Boutwell & Co., inasmuch as they have made Great Britain's very speedy act of recognition one of the counts against

LOCAL NOTICES.

Window Shades.

Just received, all sizes of blue shade cloth for show windows, at Lapp & Bro's., 99 Fourth street. Lettering to order. sep15d5

**WINTERSMITH'S REMEDIES.

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 15, 1869.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

Two Charming Books.

Everybody has read Gustav Freytag's "Debit and Credit," which is one of the most delightful pictures of German life except the "Initials" that was ever written. He has just published another book which will at once command the attention of thousands who have read his works. It is called the "Lost Manuscript." In style it is quite natural and home like. The story is pleasantly woven with shrewd observations and is rich in incidents and characters. Any description of country life among the better class in Germany it is admirable. As a companion book of a wholly different style however, "The Roua Pass, or Life in the Highlands" by Mackenzie, is an exceedingly graphic and spirited picture of the delights of summering it in Scotland with a party of young ducks of position and the means to enjoy themselves thoroughly. The Saturday Review thinks this last mentioned book as entertaining as the "Initials."

II.

"Funeral Obsequies."

Our national disposition to pile up the agony is very amusingly illustrated in the descriptions of funerals of sundry distinguished individuals. The climax of the absurd, however, is reached when the last and rites are called "funeral obsequies." The latter word of itself indicates the nature and the fact of the case. Why then tack on the word funeral? It does not add at all to the force of the expression nor hurry the defunct any more effectually. It would be quite as correct to speak of weddings as "matrimonial marriages" or "hymeneal conjugalities." If this sort of thing continues, we shall soon have "oral speeches," "visual sights," "olfactory noses," "dental teeth" and "ulnary cuticles." The practice of overloading nouns with senseless adjectives is an abominable habit, and should be held up to ridicule until the provincialism is stopped. Let gawky Freshmen and rising village politicians continue this balderdash, but, as for the press, "No more of that Hal an' thou lovest me."

III.

Rawlins' Requiem.

Last May, while the graves were being decorated at Arlington, the Beethoven Quintette Club of Washington sang a requiem of great beauty and plaintiveness. General Rawlins, who listened with evident emotion to it, remarked to General Sherman, who stood near that there was nothing more touching and appropriate in the music that if he should die he would like this requiem to be sung over him. His wish was remembered, and at his grave the solemn dirge was sung at the suggestion of General Sherman. As the field-ailing Rawlins stood among the thousands of graves of his former comrades, the feeling that he would join them ere long on "Fame's eternal camping-ground," came over him, hence the impression made upon him. If Grant had shown the consideration for the man who made him what he, is by being with him when he died, that General Sherman did by having his wishes about the requiem carried out, it would have been better for Grant's reputation in history.

IV.

Boston's Last Blow.

Every orthodox tourist who goes abroad is expected and almost commanded by the guide-books to do the coliseum at Rome. Byron undertook it by moonlight, in spite of the fires and beggars, as a ruin it is complete. Nothing could be more useless or suggestive as an opening for an architect. The historic glories of the arena where Christians were thrown to wild beasts is familiar, but this Roman establishment must hide its diminished head before that of its namesake in Boston, which is now histrionic and the only genuine original coliseum (no connection whatever with the concern over the way). Time knocked the Roman thing into a cocked hat, and the wind did the business for the Boston one. Hereafter, then, instead of going all the way to Rome, let all loyal tourists go and visit the Boston coliseum by moonlight. Byron is dead and can't. Let Mrs. Stowe do it for him and give us her revelations about its past, present, and future history, or else let her be turned into the arena and Christian reputations be thrown to her to tear to pieces.

V.

Autographs.

The valuable collection of autographs, made by Mr. John Dillon, of London, has just been sold. Mr. Addington was the principal purchaser. He bought a Washington letter for £102, an Oliver Cromwell letter for £92, a collection of Nelson's letters, written both before and after the hero lost his arm, for £150, and a letter of the Earl of Strafford for £93. Sir Edward Norris bought for £30 a letter of Washington's, dated Mount Vernon, February 24, 1798. The only known autograph of Robert Catesby, Chief of the Gunpowder Plot conspirators, brought £30 10s. Several Cromwell autographs were sold at rates from £10 to £100. An Erasmus autograph, June 30, 1533, brought £30. Dr. Samuel Johnson's original MS. of the life of Alexander Pope, written as a preface to Pope's and bound up with portraits, a receipt of Pope's for two guineas for a subscription to the translation of the Iliad, brought £127. A letter of Franklin's respecting the terms of the negotiation with England, America, and France, and closing with an account of lightning conductors, brought £33. Six letters of Queen Elizabeth were sold for £70. The following are some of the high-priced autographs: Charles I., 11 guineas; Bacon £19; Penn, £4; Marie de Medicis, £19 and £21; Prior, £10; Swedenborg, £10; Voltaire, £19; Shelly, £10; George Whitefield, £19; Goldsmith, 17 guineas; John Hancock, £3 10s.; Smollett, £7 17s., and £9, and £13; Moore, (Tom.) £36; Martin Luther, £18; Richard Baxter, £18; Sir Walter Raleigh, £34; Marie Antoinette, £150.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

EX-SECRETARY STANTON is at Wolfsboro, Vt., with his family. It is said to be "a mere shadow of his former self."

IT is said that John Esten Cooke, of Virginia, author of "Surry of Eagle's Nest," &c., is writing another story of the war.

LAST Sunday night William Russell, of Wayne township, Butler county, Ohio, was kicked in the chest by a horse and died in a few hours afterward.

THE late Col. Adam L. Bingaman, of Natchez, Miss., was a college contemporary of Edward Everett, with whom, it is said, he more than once successfully competed for literary honors.

JACOB KROHER was fined twenty five dollars and costs by Judge Straub, in Cincinnati the other day, for cruelly beating his horse. There ought to be a Judge Straub in every city and town.

THE Chicago Times says: "That egregious and egotistical old ass, Grant, senior, now claims that he founded the Radical party. Grant, junior, will founder it." For shame, Times!

IT is reported that the proprietors of the Hearth and Home, of which Mrs. Stowe is one of the editors, will soon dispense with her services, in consequence of her Byron scandal.

DR. TALIAFERRO, of Cincinnati, who was on board the Niagara at the battle of Lake Erie, when Commodore Perry left that ship and transferred his colors to the Lawrence, describes Perry as "a very handsome man, of elegant form, and an English cast of countenance; courageous and open-hearted; a great favorite with the ladies, and the idol of the men who served under him."

THE will of the late Henry Keep, "the railroad king," was admitted to probate in New York a few days ago. His wealth was estimated at four millions of dollars. To his daughter Emma Gertrude, he bequeathed 5,000 shares in the Northwestern Union Western Railroad Company, valued at $500,000. To one of his sisters he gave $300,000; to another two farms worth $185,000, and to four of his wife's sisters, $100,000. The rest of his fortune he gave his wife.

THE Toronto Christian Guardian says of the wife of Commodore Vanderbilt: "Mrs. Vanderbilt belongs to a wealthy Southern family, her mother being a cousin of Mr. Vanderbilt's. She is a relative of Bishop McTyeire, of the Southern Methodist Church. She is about thirty years of age; tall and queenly in form, and beautiful in feature, and, what is better, is an accomplished Christian lady, a worthy member of the Methodist Church, and an active worker in Church and Sabbath School work."

THE Chicago Times brings us this bit of personal and legal intelligence: "Madame Myra Bradwell, one of the strong-minded sisterhood in Chicago, is about to be admitted to the bar as an attorney and counselor-at-law. Judge Bradwell, the husband of Madame Bradwell, will be retired in November next from the bench of the county court, and as he don't know much law himself, he intends rally will work a partner in the profession. The style of the new law firm will probably be: 'Myra Bradwell & Husband.'

MISS ELIZA SNOW is the poet-laureate of Salt Lake City. The New York World says Brigham keeps her in victuals and clothes for her literary outpourings. She has written a volume of Mormon hymns, of which the following verses are a sample:

"An angel came down from the mansions of glory,
And told that a record was hid in Cumorah,
Containing the fullness of Jesus's gospel,
And also the covenant to gather his people.

"A heavenly treasure, a book full of merit,
It speaks from the dust by the voice of the Spirit,
A voice from the saviour that saints can rely on
To watch for the day when he brings again Zion."

HENRY M. WOOD was a clerk in the store of Bosworth, White & Belcher, jobbers in ribbons, etc., in New York, and was getting the salary of $5,000. Mrs. Myra W. Bushnell, fashionable milliner in that city, was a regular customer of the house, and her orders were filled by Wood. One day it was discovered through the agency of a detective, that Wood was in the habit of sending Mrs. Bushnell slight-of-hand, but underhand bills for goods, &c., more than he charged in the bills. Wood and both Wood and the milliner were arrested and held for trial.

THE Albany Argus says the Sir Henry Holland, the celebrated English physician, who has just come to this country for the ninth time, was consulted in the case of Poe's last illness, attended Mrs. The friend of Johnson, was the physician and friend of Campbell, Moore, Rogers, Madame D'Arblay, Joanna Baillie, Lord Brougham, Sidney Smith, Macaulay, Hallam, and others; was at the death-bed of Canning, knew Madame de Staël and Talleyrand, and frequently to meet Lord Byron in society, whom he relates many reminiscences. Sir Philip Francis, the reputed author of Junius, and has had an experience of the psychic power of which the present generation with its boasting and its hopes may naturally envy his

THE McMinnville (Tenn.) New Era says: "Capt. M. W. Gray, who was operated on four weeks since, is slowly, but we are glad to inform his friends, surely recovering. It will be some weeks yet before the Captain will be able to mount a hoss. The operation, so skillfully performed by Dr. Buist, of Nashville, was a critical one, dependent for its success upon the skill and patient after treatment of the subject, under the management and attendion of our friends Drs. Allfred and John R. Paine, hence have the pleasure of saying that through the ordeal which few men survive. The Captain is in good spirits, and thinks the Warren county air and his good physicians, with the aid of Providence, will bring him out safe and sound, which we, in common with his numerous personal friends, hope he may early realize."

A MISOGLIAN suicide occurred in Paris a week or two ago. It was that of Baron Dahorne, celebrated in that city for his great wealth and splendid gallery of pictures. Saturday night, says a Paris letter, he sat up all night writing his last will and testament and burning papers he wished to destroy. His tasks ended about 5 A. M. He took from a panoply of various weapons a heavy holster pistol. He loaded it with ball, sat in an arm-chair, placed the muzzle at his heart, fired, and fell dead. A servant, awakened by the report, hastened to the study, to find his master dead. Baron Dehorne had for years been afflicted with a cancer in the neck which caused him intolerable pain. After consulting the most eminent surgeons of Europe without alleviation of his malady, he ended his life, which had become too heavy a burden to be borne.

THE death of Adelina Patti's father was recently announced. Of the funeral a Paris letter says: "The father of M'lle Adelina Patti was buried yesterday. A considerable number of persons were assembled in the St. Augustin church in expectation of a brilliant musical mass. Their disappointment relieved itself in bitter reproaches, addressed to Mme. Adelina and her husband, Marquis de Caux. I think these reproaches were not altogether unfounded. One word from either of the pair would have secured the best talent in Paris. I believe no member of Mr. Patti's family was present. Certain it is, the seats reserved for 'mourners' were not occupied. There were a dozen decayed actresses in the church, and the majority of persons in the funeral procession were Americans. I did not recognize a face among them. There were not enough persons to fill the seven carriages ordered. The master of ceremonies, splendidly attired outon the church-steps: 'Gentlemen, will you get in the carriages?' Nobody budged. It was a second-class funeral."

GEN. ROLIN, Adjutant General of the Imperial Palaces, died at the Tuileries in Paris some ten days ago. A correspondent says of him: "He was the *alter ego* of the Emperor; for whose comfort of the palaces was in his hands, he was constantly in the Emperor's retinue, he had excellent lodgings and table in all of the palaces, and he could scarcely prefer a request which would have been refused. It was therefore in keeping with human nature that General Rolin should have been afflicted almost to frenzy when paralysis riveted him to an easy chair. The paroxysm of anger over (it was long), he fell into deep despair. He would not open his mouth except to reply to the most necessary questions. He ordered the waiters, his son and physician excepted, to be omitted from the room, and with a hand whose limbs were palsied, the disease put out his eyes. He lingered in moody silence until this week, when his pains and his life together ended. He was buried with some pomp. A regiment of infantry, all the servants of the Tuileries, all the postilions, coaches of the palace, all the imperial household, a chamberlain of the Emperor, and a chamberlain of the Empress attended the funeral. Its expenses were defrayed by the privy purse."

SOME time last fall George S. Twitchell murdered his mother-in-law, in Philadelphia, and was convicted of the crime. To escape the rope the halter by suicide. And now a correspondent of the Bellefont (Pa.) Watchman, writing from Fort Shaw, Montana, declares that the dead man is out there alive and well. "I conversed with him myself for almost an hour," says the correspondent, whom I sedulously watched for by the Watchman, "and would not have believed my own eyes and ears had I not known him previously, and had he not shown me a parson dated April 6, 1869, and signed by the Governor of my native State, John W. Geary. He looked rough, broken-down and dispirited. He told me he was let out of prison on the night of April 6, and that another prisoner who had died that day was carried into his cell, and the next day was taken out of it, and the public a-d most all the rest of the world left under the impression that it was his corpse that was buried. He said he had traveled under assumed names until he had reached this territory, had worked his way from Chicago, and that if the Governor hadn't inked such a big price for his pardon, he might have had more y enough to start in business of some kind, but, as it was, he was as poor as a church mouse, and didn't know what to do. He left this place the same day I saw him for the Fat-head regions."

GREEN RIVER NEWS.

Business—Branch Railroad—The Coming Fairs—Victim to Obstinacy—Stabbing Affray—Crops—Cabbage Seed Crop—Correction, &c.

(Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.)

GLASGOW, KY., Sept. 13, 1869.

Under the prospect of an animated fall trade, the merchants of this town have grown cheerful and more enterprising. Business, however, is not up to the standard of last year, but is improving. The branch railroad is completed, will be not only increased beyond the sanguine expectations of every one, but uniformly good throughout the year. The bonds of this road are being bought up quite rapidly, and at satisfactory prices. The contract for completing the road will be let out on the 15th of the present month.

From all we can learn, our county fair will be more attractive this fall than ever. Some additions in the way of improvements have been made, and they are to have a velocipede race and balloon ascension.

The Hart County Fair, the success of which has been boundless under the direction of an enterprising Board, will be, if possible, this season, more successful than on either of the two preceding occasions.

Near Mumfordville, in Hart, a venturesome negro lay in the ruts of Pat. Honley, against the remonstrances of his friends, undertook to swim the river. "I will swim it or drown," he said; placed his head on the middle of the river, and, finding his inability to go further, shouted for help. His friends on the shore, knowing that death would be the inevitable consequence of extricating him in his present condition, stood by and saw him sink to rise no more—a victim to obstinacy.

Three individuals misnamed Goodman, at a vile negro den in the northern portion of Hart, had an altercation which they ended by stabbing one of their party. The wound is said to be of such a nature that little hopes can be entertained of recovery.

The hog cholera is still raging in this section, a great many hogs having up to this time fallen victims to this dreadful disease, consequently refusing to a very great extent the supply for market.

The corn crop is very short throughout the greater part of the county, there, however, being only some small localities where it approaches anything like a full crop. In the greater part of Warren there is not more than half a crop, while in Logan the crop is much shorter. In Barren, Hart, and Metcalfe it will fall considerably below an average. The late rains were of very little benefit, more than to enliven the pastures, the corn being too far gone to be afforded much relief. Tobacco will not make more than half a crop, and will be of inferior weight.

Mr. Miles Kelly, of Warren, who does a good deal in small way, gathered twelve bushels of cabbage seed, of his own raising this year, valued at three hundred dollars per bushel.

In our letter from Bowling Green the typos make out that "the driver of the beautiful stallion Denmark while sweeping around the ring in his sulky fell out of the buggy to the ground, rolling over several times, much to the gratification of the crowd, but much more so to himself, of course." The mistake was made by jobbing two separate and distinct sentences, and was an error made by the typographer and not by the NOVICE.

AUDEN BRIDGWATER.

The Terror of Lincoln County.

[From the Stanford (Ky.) Dispatch.]

There was in the eastern part of Lincoln county, a man of the above name, who, with his band, has for some years past been the great terror of property-holders in Central Kentucky. He began his career in 1861 as a "Unionbacker," and ever since has been a horse-thief, robber, and freebooter. Ashley's Confederate cavalry, while passing through Lincoln county was occupied by the Confederate army under Bragg. At that time he was acting as the Lieutenant of Herbert King, who, with fifteen of his band (Bridgwater) were captured and hung under a judgment of a court-martial as violators of the rules of civilized war. Bridgwater was captured at the same time, but made his escape by knocking one of his guards senseless, and betaking himself to the mountains near Cumberland Ford. For some years past he has not been seen in this town, and it is understood that it is his boast that the "d—ned piece" shall never be graced by his presence again by any voluntary act of his own. He lives in the secluded recesses of his forest and mountain home, where the timber and underbrush are almost impenetrably heavy, affording him secure hiding places and certain avenues of escape from the officers of the law who have times and again attempted his capture. For the last year his depredations have been so heavy and frequent that citizens living in a contraband neighborhood to his headquarters are under just and constant apprehensions of the loss of their property. Cattle and horses which have been stolen have been so frequently tracked to his hiding places and the trees there lost sight of that persons have finally despaired of ever recovering property stolen by him or his accomplices unless by accident or chance.

For some time past the civil authorities of Lincoln county, who have watched his movements and gathered all the information in their power of his band, have been of the opinion that he was the head of a well organized organization of thieves acting in concert with him as to the rules and leading spirit, and which extended to the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Tennessee and North Carolina. Recent confirmation, which is evidence sufficient to convince any rational man, has been received that such an organization does exist, not only powerful in numbers, but managed with system and cunning. On last Saturday night the Sheriff of Lincoln, with a company of sixty men, made an expedition to the mountains for the purpose of capturing him. It is useless to say that the effort was fruitless. The next morning the wife of Bridgwater boasted that he had friends who would always give him warning of all such expeditions, and that the officers of the law might never put their hands on him. Suspicion does indeed point to some men, who in society occupy the position of citizens. That by being privy to the crimes of this prince of scoundrels. Persons are at work, however, who are skilful in unmasking crimes, as Bridgwater and his associates are cunning in villainies, and we let these men know now, that the net-work of the law is being woven around them, and that they cannot escape with even the fruits of their leader's thefts and rascalities.

Bridgwater is a man of about forty-seven or forty-eight years of age; light about six feet one inch; weight about two hundred and sixty pounds; hair dark and thin on top; eyes of a dark hazel; complexion florid. He is well spoken, with a peculiar voice; is generally dressed roughly, and in personal appearance corpulent and heavy. He usually armed with a Spencer rifle and pistols when traveling through the country; when last seen he was riding a sorrel horse. The price of a thousand dollars reward has been offered by the Governor for his arrest and delivery to the jailer of Lincoln county. Subscriptions all over the country would do well to call on the look-out for him.—[Stanford (Ky.) Dispatch.

FORMOSA.

Bouciault's Last Play in New York—Press Opinions.

"A FILTHY NUISANCE."

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

Mr. Bouciault's new drama, entitled "Formosa, or the Railroad to Ruin," was acted last night at Niblo's Garden, for the first time in America. Its representation was witnessed by a great multitude of people, and was greeted with frequent applause. The piece is only another shuffle and deal of a very old and very greasy pack of cards—only one more of those tedious and commonplace episodes of shiftcarpentry with the trivialities of every-day life, which are accepted for dramas of the passing age. The heroine is a courtesan. It would be a proxy business to detail how she is compelled, in the progress of the play, to exhibit in the ruin of a man whom she really loves. That way the current of the action flows; and it flows through some particularly dirty ground. No argument, we assume, is necessary to prove that the evils of prostitution are not topics that come within the province of art. If one fact less than a thing exists is no reason for its being introduced into a play. There are such vehicles as swaggers' sight-seeing, but the appearance of one of them upon the stage, putting itself forward as a suitable object for dramatic illustration, would be slightly astonishing, to say the least. An old prejudice of the playwright is not make a silk purse out of a sow's ear. Mr. Bouciault might reply that he does not wish to make a silk purse, and that it is no grave care for a skillful concoction of the sow's ears are welcome to Mr. Bouciault's "Formosa." The fact remains that no man has a right to take such a subject as a dramatist has chosen for public illustration and discussion unless he really has something of specific and real importance to say upon it, in the way of proposing remedies for a terrible and sinful scourge and pest. And even then, the artistical or moral special is not the best medium for imparting his views. Decent people stand in no need of Mr. Bouciault's reformatory movements. Tant pour, in a particularly puffed and impudent letter—which London journalists have been silly enough to publish for him, probably to pacify his well-known inordinate appetite for gratuitous advertising—states his object to be "to hold up this dirty piece of rubbish, by saying that his only alleged fault therein consists in want of reverence for the blackguardism of his betters." This is beginning to run altogether.

Mr. Bouciault may denounce social wrongs as much as he likes, but what he really has done is to thrust a filthy subject upon public attention, under the guise of a work of art, for no good reason whatsoever, and with no justification. Even the old "Formosa" always held to prurient curiosity. The idea of its having any moral force, as a rebuke to vice, is preposterous. Such a piece should never have been acted at all. "Formosa" is to breathe a bad atmosphere of slang, stale cigars, gambling-halls, brothels, and vice. No good can come of it, and its effect in America, we rejoice to believe, will be comparatively short.

"NOT AS BAD AS TRAVIATA."

[From the Times.]

It is not worse than "La Traviata," and not so bad as "Camille." Mr. Bouciault probably feels himself much indebted to the ancestors of mortalities who are always on the look out for something fresh, and the public to believe that an entertainment, with a strong infusion of a forbidden flavor in it, had been prepared for their delectation. The audience was in a state of virtue misled then selves. Mr. Bouciault introduces us to some characters who are generally kept in the background by less courageous dramatists; but he cannot be accused of pandering to vicious tastes. We may fairly presume that he aimed at nothing more than to present a lively picture of modern life; and if we measure his work by this standard, it must be pronounced a success. Mr. Bouciault's fellow-dramatist may cry out that he is immoral, but they cannot accuse him of being dull. "Formosa" is a play which interests the audience from first to last. Formosa is one of those young women who spring up from no one knows where, and are suddenly seen in the midst of the London world, driving the prettiest grays in the Park. Her portraits are to be found in every shop window, and the strictest of families are not above adding them to their albums. We are favored in Mr. Bouciault's play with an introduction to this typical "bolled dove's" nest, and are thereby allowed to see much of her companions, male and female—perhaps a little more than we should have preferred from choice; but Mr. Bouciault knows his public, and he need not be afraid of appealing to their decision. Formosa happens to be the daughter of a retired pugilist, who is acting as "coach" to the Oxford crew just before the University race. She saves money, puts her father into business, retires into "private life," and falls in love with the captain of the Oxonians, Tom Burragis, (Mr. C. Thorne). But the rascals who wish to get Tom and Tom's money into their power, happen to recognize her. Under a threat of exposure, they compel her to blast the hero's destruction. She is further moved to assent to this course by jealousy, for Tom is receiving lures and flattery which has not had Formosa's experience. The two rascals—one of them, Major Vavrn, a capital creature, and was admirably played by Mr. C. H. Morton—investigate Tom's birth and family further in debt and difficulty, the scene where the old story of the spider and the fly is recited being a fine piece of writing. Tom becomes unable to meet her friends, and form a fair opinion respecting the disposition of her deserving wife. At last matters are drawn closely around Tom, and he is arrested for debt on the evening before the race. In an exciting scene he is rescued by the Cambridge men. Formosa returns to her own set, and marries the innocent lady, Oxford wins the race, the rascals are taken charge of by the police for forgery, and, altogether, there is no reason to complain of the neglect of any of the proprieties as ordinarily interpreted through the wholesome medium of the drama.

WHEELER'S CORN.

A Racy Agricultural Joke on the War Child.

[From the Nashville Banner.]

Major Frank Foster, of Courtland, Ala., is responsible for the following good one on General Wheeler and his army corn:

The greater part of the General's life having been devoted to the theory and practice of war, his knowledge of agricultural pursuits is rather limited and vague. He was not until last spring that he acquired his first bucolic experience. At that time the relations between the blacks and the whites around Courtland were rather unsettled, and the latter had been suffering considerably from depredations, by day and by night, of their neighbors. One morning, after Jack Frost had quit the bosom of mother earth, and preparations for the first plowing of the season were in progress, the General rode down to see what his hands were about. In a fence-corner he found a small knot of them, talking in a low, suppressed tone and with a mysterious air that aroused the suspicions of their employer. As he approached, somebody in the crowd gave the alarm, and asked: "What dat you gwine to do?" Answer —"Jes' gwine to run de corn off right away." Chorus—"Dat's it." Pulling spurs to his horse, the General dashed at full speed back to the house, armed himself with a shot-gun and brace of revolvers, and returned with equal haste to the field where the conspiracy was being hatched. "So, you black scoundrels, you're going to run off my corn are you? (Cocking his double-barrel, persuader.) I'll blow to perdition the first rascal of you that enters my crib." All this with a fiery flash of the eye and grim contraction of the facial muscles that spread consternation dire among his auditors. As to how far the General's wrath might have carried him had not a prompt and full explanation followed from a neighboring planter who was standing by at the time, is left by our informant to conjecture. At any rate, after the General had been sufficiently initiated into the mysteries of the field to understand that "running off" corn applied solely to plowing the squares at the angles of which the grain is planted, he blushed deeply, laid aside his armory, and gracefully smoothed. That the joke was too good to keep, and still circulates, with the usual additions and embellishments, among his North Alabama friends.

One of the Lillian Brothers, gymnasts, connected with Johnson's circus, while going through his performance at Freeport, Ill., on Saturday night, missed his hold and fell to the ground, causing injuries which resulted in his death in a few hours after. He was esteemed an excellent performer.

HORTICULTURE.

Exhibition of the Horticultural Society Saturday.

Interesting Report from Mr. Thomas S. Kennedy.

At the close of the exhibition of the Horticultural Society at the Masonic Hall, Saturday, September 11th, the Auctioneer, Mr. S. G. Henry, read a letter from Mr. Thos. S. Kennedy, announcing that the handsome display of grapes on the tables, contributed by him, numbering 49 varieties, in the various stages of ripening, from comparatively green to over ripe, were for the benefit of the society, and requested the Executive Committee and all other persons present to taste and compare for themselves.

Taste of the super display of grapes over before contributed to the society by the donor, and afforded no little credit upon the variety and greatness of the display. Mr. Kennedy has been engaged for several years in cultivating and testing many new grapes, and has done more toward educating the public mind in regard to comparative value of the different varieties in cultivation in this section than any one in the State. The grapes were distributed among the audience, which evinced much pleasure at the interest it afforded, whilst much surprise was expressed that so many varieties should be grown in one garden.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Society:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be tendered to Mr. Kennedy for his munificent contribution, and that the Society again thank him for the efficient and impartial management of the grape table at our last exhibition. It was also

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are due to the daily newspapers for their courtesy; to the secretary, Jno. W. Clark; to the Treasurer, Mr. T. Lafond; to Mr. Jno. Dunn, manager of the hall, and especially to Mr. S. G. Henry, who has so ably acted as auctioneer for the society during the season which has just closed.

Resolved, That the Society will reassemble at the Fair Ground, next Tuesday, to sell in the exhibition there of fruits and flowers; and that

FUTURE MEETINGS

will be held every Saturday afternoon at 1½ o'clock, at the Club rooms on Third street, to cooperate with the Fairmen.

MR. KENNEDY'S REPORT.

Report to the Kentucky Horticultural Society, by Thomas S. Kennedy, of the Forty-nine Varieties of Grapes exhibited by him on Saturday, September 11th, 1869.

The object of this display is to show the quality of these varieties of grapes and what may be expected from them under vineyard culture. About a dozen have been made during the past dozen years to obtain a few seedling grape that would be perfectly hardy, healthy, and productive, and of such quality as to be suitable either for wine or for the table. Of the several hundred thousand seedlings produced only those that were recommended as among "the best," and planted upward of sixty different kinds in an experimental vineyard. The location of the vineyard is on a ridge, elevated nearly one hundred feet above the level of the Ohio, and about one and one-half miles east of the Gait House.

The soil is a yellow clay, mixed with flinty shells, overlying gray limestone, ten feet below the surface. The ground slopes to the south, forming a hillside, a few hundred feet from the bank of a stream in the valley below. The vineyard is trenched three feet deep, filled in with good fresh surface soil, made of compost composed of stable manure, leaves, muck, and the surface is glazed with ashes, lime, and bone dust, forming a crust and casts-off the surface water in heavy rains.

The vines are trained in single stems five feet high; each stem stands 6 feet apart, permanently spread on a wire; the bearing shoots are allowed to grow from one year, and are spliced by horizontal wires, extending three feet from the stem on each side; by this made the vines form a kind of continuous canopy, the rows of fruit hanging in a complete roof, which shades the hanging clusters from the sun's rays. From the above structural varieties are pruned in winter, by laying down new arms of young wood. The festivals varieties have produced three crops each year, and the vines are retained for several years. The vines are not summer-pruned at all. Over one-half of the vines a wire plank covering is placed, say over every other row a plank two feet wide is secured to the posts, about fifteen inches above the vines, in order to protect the vines from early frosts and from heavy rains, when in bloom, so as to secure proper fertilization. Altogether the vineyard is one of the most beautiful objects in the suburbs of this city, and is considered by all visitors to be one of the most successful experiments, but favorable results have been obtained from it, in bad seasons, such as the one last year (1868), when grapes were the shortest crop ever known, and failed. In cultivating the horse-hoe and harrow-tooth cultivator are used, and mowed to scrape and clean the surface, without pene rating the ground soil below or cutting the roots of the vines. I have found that a piece of mosquito netting, a foot square, put over the bunches of grapes and fastened close each with pins, is not only a perfect protection against wasps, and to some destructive insects, but it also aids the grapes to mature in a remarkably short time, and prevents the sudden change of the atmosphere, which are so apt to cause mildew, rot, and other diseases.

The most important of the grapes for wine, which should be done before they begin to color, are the Norton's Virginia, Cynthiana, Herbemont—Nos 30 productive this season as heretofore. Creveling—Very productive, very fine quality of wine. Ives' Seedling—So far, quite hardy; quality poor. Hartford Prolific—A regular bearer, and early. Cape of Good Hope—Very productive. Logan—Not as good as Creveling, and poor bearer. Isabella—Always a failure in my vineyard. Louisiana—Very productive for wine. Rebecca—Poor. Mar on—A bad ripener, but a fine showy grape, very much like the preceding, with the same fault. Taylor—Middens badly every season; worthless. Union Village—Never ripens its berries; poor. Miller—Ripens well; fruit fine; enormously large. King—A wild black fox grape; berries drop off.

Black Hamburgh—Worthless Clara—Clinton—Bears well; hardy; acid; good for wine. Adirondac—Bears well; hardy; good for wine. Ingold—The scurest of grapes and a shy bearer; enormously large foliage and a rampant grower.

Ben Gaspereaux—Rose—Delaware—No grape has yet equaled this in good qualities. It is hardy, vigorous, and free from disease. The foliage in the season drops prematurely and prevents the fruit from maturing. Nevertheless, it does better under the protection of a projecting roof, and against a trellis wall, both abundantly, and of the finest quality. Diana—Although subject to rot, yet it is such an abundant bearer that a heavy crop invariably matures; quality sweet and good. Venango—Very showy, but only moderately productive. Iona—The berries are too tender, and are often destroyed by rot. Concord—Very healthy—like most of this class, the berries ripen unevenly, and the bunches are crowded; but a splendid looking grape; large berries, glossy, bronze color, sweet, but tough; branches short and compact.

Rogers' Hybrids—None of them come up to the standard of excellence required in cooler latitudes. No. 1—Very pale red, large, does not ripen well. No. 3—Loses its foliage and does not mature. No. 4—Black, large, showy; some years it ripens well. No. 9—Bears better than the foregoing; color splendid, large; a clear red and quite productive. No. 15—A handsome, large, dark red grape, but gives no satisfactory crop. No. 19—The most beautiful of all; black, full, dark-red berry on a large bunches; rarely matures or acquires any flavor. No. 34—White, like Chasselas; very any flavor.

Amber or Green-colored Grapes—Labrusca—Cuna—Autumn—Are all promising from four of berries by mildew; the berries that ripen are of medium size, astringent, lough; are very early, and exceedingly musky. Catalogue—Compact bunches, sweet, tough, and musky; rots some seasons badly.

Asiatics Class.—Taylor's Bullit—If the bloom is protected from injury by frost and rain, the fruit is fit set well and produce any bunches of beautiful grapes. Golden Clinton—Fruit never matures, and the foliage drops prematurely; worthless.

Vinifera Hybrids.—Rebecca, Allen's Hybrid—Worthless of these can be made to suit this climate, and it is useless to plant them.

Vinifera—Chasselas Musqué—A shy bearer, and not satisfactory. Muscat-Alexandria—Sweet, tender, delicious; sometimes no crop, but two years next, and three it has borne moderate crops in my vineyard. Small blue and black grapes—Southern varieties, introduced chiefly from European vines imported by the early settlers. Norton's Virginia—Bears fair crop; good wine. Elsinburg—Protect the berries from the birds. Black Julian—From Georgia; very sweet, berries small, bunch large and long. Lincoln—Bunch smaller than Black Julian; otherwise they are very much alike. Alvey—Much like the preceding, except that the bunch is smaller and more compact. Warren, of Georgia—Bunch large and long; berries small; not the same as Herbemont's Madeira; mildews on the stem and destroys a good crop. Pauline—The finest and most delicious of this class; bunch truncated, large to very large and compact; berries medium, thin skin, very sweet, juicy and refreshing; color, a delicate blue like ash bloom; matures late in the season. Regular in production; leaf round and thick, and grows in curious whorls.

This grape is equal to any foreign grape for table use, and should be planted in every yard in town where the protection of the house will aid and greatly assist in maturing the fruit.

Lenoir, Burgundy, Tuley—These three much resemble each other, all being sweet, tender, juicy and sprightly flavored; the only variation is a slight difference in the size of the bunches, all being short and compact. The wood of Tuley and Burgundy is red, with an ash-colored bloom on it, while that of Lenoir is brown to clear yellow in color.

THE FARMERS' CLUB.

Its Meeting Saturday—A Paper from Dr. Leavitt.

[Courier-Journal Official Reports.]

SATURDAY, Sept. 11, 1869.

The Club was called to order by the President. Considerable time was occupied in receiving subscriptions, which were liberal, and arranging for the Fair, which is to be held on the 21st inst.

Mr. Murray suggested for the consideration of the Club the propriety of conferring with the City Board of Aldermen in regard to a corn and hay market, where parties bringing their produce to the city could meet buyers. With the advantages of meeting purchasers who may be in want of it. This, he said, would be a mutual benefit to town and country. It would do away with a multiplicity of trouble in searching each other out.

The following paper was then presented by Dr. Leavitt and taken as part of the proceedings of the Club:

ON THE GREAT ADVANTAGE TO THE AGRICULTURAL INTEREST OF AN EASY MONEY MARKET.

In nearly all the older States, in previous countries but this, farmers have the advantage generally of an easy money market, enabling them to get the loans at easy rates, from three to five per cent. for a term of years, to make permanent improvements. Such loans are generally secured by improved farms, and by the sale of goods.

Then why should not the farmer be considered sometimes to borrow money in order to hold his products for fair prices as well as other people? Why should the farmer alone be obliged to sell whether prices are favorable or not?

It is often claimed that too much money tends to high prices. Is it not the same with us in Europe? Money is there generally so abundant that it can be borrowed at two or three per cent. Still prices regulate themselves by the law of supply and demand, as they always do, and are often as low as those of America, or as in this country of a tight money market for sale. Prices may sometimes be higher, but they are not any dearer on a tight money market, and this state of things is destroyed by certain parties, who would buy farm products at a low figure, in this way are loaned are sometimes forced down below their true value. It is only during an easy money market that prices assume their right normal condition.

There will, of course, be a money of croakers and underlivers, who will complain that gold be or can be any longer, some will allow shylock to continue to live, but think him the being that by an increase of money, it cannot be made good, or even that the Government, with over $600,000,000 of national bank money, and of three fresh special payments, which gold market is now supplied by this great amount on about $50,000,000? It is really wonderful how such believing some people are! It need not be so very surprising either. Even in London they have an enormous bank note circulation, and still need no more gold than we do. Why? Because they have confidence in the condition of the Government at the time of Galileo, when they imprisoned him, and stars made a circuit around our little world every day. The fallacies they believed, we think they have yet to learn.

The club was then adjourned to meet next Saturday at the usual hour, 2 o'clock P. M., at the rooms over the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, Third street.

G. DUNN, Sec'y.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, Saturday Evening, Sept. 11, 1869.

The local money market is working inconveniently close. Money is in active demand, and borrowers are compelled to submit to negotiating their paper. The banks are discriminating closely, and little attention is paid to any but regular customers, and those who offer strictly gilt-edged paper. At the regular banks 9 per cent. is the rate of interest; elsewhere the rates are from 12 to 15 per cent.

It is unfortunate for the business interests of the country that those who assume to educate public sentiment upon matters of finance are so frequently found in error in their prognostics. Quite recently we have read a good deal about the money market during the present Autumn, but strange to say, during the first days of September, the cry of scarcity is very general, and the evidences are accumulating of an early stringency. The New York Commercial List of recent date says:

The fact that the currency has a much wider scope than it had two or three years ago is indisputable. The recuperation of southern industries, the various brands of No. 1 command $65@66.

BEESWAX—Is firm at 35@38c on arrival.

BAGS—Continue in active request and prices are fairly maintained. We quote Union 2 sesames at 22½@23c; 2-bush grain bags at 20@20c; 2½-bushel at 24@25c; 3-bushel at 28@30c. Burlaps at 19@22c for 2-bush corn sacks, and 19@20 for 4-bush oat bags. Gunny bags at 12c for bales and 11½@12c for cotton.

COTTON YARNS—Dealers report a good demand and prices firm. We quote No. 8s at 21@ 22c; No. 6s at 19@20c. At 17@18 per pound for seven pound yarns at 42@43c. Carpet chain is selling at 24@25c for white, and 23@24c for colored per lb, and cassimere at 24@25c.

CANDLES—

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING ... SEPT. 15, 1869.

Notice.

Subscribers in arrears on the route in the upper part of the city, from Preston street to Beargrass Creek, are notified to make payment only to Mr. Myers ... the present carrier. Mr. Borge, the old carrier, is no longer in our employ, and is not authorized to make any collections whatever for this office.

THE NEWS.

Gold closed yesterday at 136.

There was a light shock of earthquake at Sacramento, Cal., on Monday.

A subscription has been started in London for the Avenger's widow and children.

Col. Saybert, who was assassinated four days ago in Philadelphia, died yesterday.

Allen Hall fell dead from apoplexy at the business house of J. H. Jaws, in Cincinnati, on Monday evening.

The Harvard boat crew were banqueted at Delmonico's, in New York, last night. They will go to Portland to Boston to-day.

The New York Sisters of Charity have issued an appeal for contributions to enable them to establish an asylum for foundlings.

It was extensively rumored in Paris on Monday that Napoleon seriously contemplated abdicating in favor of his son, the Prince Imperial.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, N. Y., is to have a new building. One gentleman has subscribed $50,000 and another $10,000.

Senator Carl Schurz has returned to St. Louis from California. He speaks with enthusiasm of the prospects of the State and the hospitable people of the Golden State.

During an altercation in a street car in Philadelphia, between Bernard Horan and a man named Grime, the latter shot Horan through the body. The wound was supposed to be fatal.

Suit has been commenced by the city of St. Louis against Pall. F. Murphy, ex-City Auditor, for three thousand dollars alleged to have been withheld by him when he retired from office.

Amos R. Wood, an officer in the Massachusetts State prison, was severely stabbed on Monday evening by a convict named Daniel Burke, who is serving a twenty years' sentence for burglary.

There was much excitement in mercantile circles in St. Louis on Monday when several heavy failures were reported, among them Erfort & Perkins, Russell, Hays & Co. and others. Several other failures are reported.

A dispatch from Corinne, Utah, says $20,000 was recovered from the robbers of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, and that the thief of the first robbery has been captured, and there is a fair prospect of their capture.

It was reported in New York on Monday, that the Fenian Brotherhood had considered a plan for the abduction of Prince Arthur, either in this country or in Canada, and hold him as a hostage for the Fenian prisoners.

The grand jury of Monroe county, Ill., have found indictments against McCools, Gallagher and Allen, for violation of State law in taking a prize-fight within that county, and have issued warrants for their arrest.

A Liverpool journal of the 31st ult. reports that Jeff. Davis, accompanied by his friend, Dr. Charles Mackay, had returned to Edinburgh from the north, and left again for London, much improved in health by the bracing air of Scotland, in the course of which he visited the finest scenery.

The corner-stone of the new Catholic Cathedral at St. Joseph, Mo., was laid on Sunday with imposing ceremonies by Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, officiated. Father O'Reilly, of St. Louis, delivered a brief address. There were a large procession of the Catholic societies, and several bands were present on the occasion.

Another feat has been got up by a mechanic, in Boston, that will astonish the world of the St. Joseph and Denver railroad. The car is suspended at each end of every pendering out about two inches from the bed, and on which the rails or iron are easily and speedily slid out of the track for safe-keeping and in their proper place. The car is drawn by horses.

A Haytien dispatch states that Gen. Vincenne has surrendered Gonaives on the receipt of a note and he is permitted to reside at Port au Prince with his troops. The town has been again opened to trade. There has been much trouble with the authorities and a fight occurred, but the trouble was finally compromised. Salutes were in the interest.

In the Cincinnati School Board on Monday night a committee was appointed to confer with the Catholic clergy with a view of arranging the terms on which the Cathe lic will send their children to the public schools, the committee to exclude the bible from the schools were laid on the table for the present. Petitions pro esting against excluding the Bible from the schools, 20 persons, were presented. Two months of the committee of nine—six Catholics, two Protestants, and three rationalists.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Meeting Last Night—Reports of the Health Officer and sanitary Inspectors.

The Board of Health met last evening, President Gross in the chair.

The reading of the minutes of last meeting was dispensed with, and the same were approved.

The following communication was then read by the secretary:

HEALTH OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, Sept. 14, 1869.

Hon. Board of Health.

GENTLEMEN—The following reports show the work accomplished by the Sanitary Inspectors since your last meeting:

I have received from the Dispensaries the report for their first week.

Up to date there have been, at the Eastern Dispensary, 198 patients treated, and 340 prescriptions filled.

At the Western Dispensary 206 patients treated, and 356 prescriptions filled.

The instruments for taking meteorological observations have been put in place by the telegraph operators at the central fire alarm station, who furnish us a daily record, which can be furnished to the Board once a week if necessary.

The following is the Sanitary Inspectors' report for the month ending September 14, 1869:

WORK DONE.	1st District.	2d District.	3d District.	4th District.
No. of squares inspected	0	11	0	11
No. of market-houses inspected, weekly	2	2	2	1
No. of meat stores inspected	9	36	0	19
No. of slaughter-houses inspected	7	0	0	2
No. of private alleys inspected	0	0	0	22
No. of public alleys inspected	20	45	42	12
No. of alleys disinfected	4	34	29	2
No. of houses disinfected	9	74	78	8
No. of squares disinfected	45	74	55	79
No. of special visits	18	21	21	17
No. of notices served	0	0	0	0
No. of vaccinations	0	0	0	0
No. of pa lems sent to the Poor-house	0	3	0	0
No. of indigent sick visited	31	33	0	33
No. of Indigent sick prescribed for	62	66	1—94	121
No. of stock—yards inspected	0	0	0	0

Inspectors—First District, Dr. Shadburne; Second District, Dr. White; Third District, Dr. Humphreys; Fourth District, Dr. Rogers.

Several specimens of water were examined under the microscope for trichinæ, but as yet we have not succeeded in finding any trace of such a parasite.

One lot of beef was condemned also.

Very respectfully, &c.,

ALEX. PENNY, M. D.,
Health Officer.

The meteorological reports for the past week were then shown the Board. They expressed satisfaction at the manner in which the work is being kept.

A vote of thanks was tendered the operators of the fire alarm telegraph at the central station. There being no further business before the Board, it adjourned to meet on ... at 7½ P. M.

SAM'L MANLY, M. D.,
Secretary B. H

THE FINANCES.

Mr. Golladay and His Scheme to Repudiate the National Debt.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

In supplement to your issue of September 12 is published the speech of Hon. Wm. H. Golladay, delivered at Glasgow, Ky., July 19, 1869, advocating a re-pudiation as a remedy for our financial embarrassments.

Mr. Golladay is not much given to figures, but when he does handle them he does it very clumsily. He speaks of our national debt fluctuating between two billions five hundred millions. As his speech was in English, it is to be presumed that he meant English billions, which would make our debt amount to two million five hundred millions of dollars, or in figures $2,500,000,000, which is more than eight hundred times as large as most of our writers on the public debt put the amount. To give his audience an idea of the vast sum, Mr. Golladay said that a man, woman and child in Glasgow picking a million of wheat representing dollars, and that to them that, before they could pick up the whole debt, "the hair of your young men would whitened with the frosts of long winters, or in course of nature they would sleep their last and the beautiful cheeks and fair forms of your very beautiful women would have faded in your of time and their youth and beauty be handed only as a tradition of the past."

Let us presume that the babies of Glasgow begin picking up very soon after they are born, count them in in a supposed Glasgow population of three thousand persons. Let us presume that the babies in daily succession after they are born, that the eight-hour system rules there; that a babe is quick, indigenous to quick picking, grain of wheat a second, and that everybody is to be three score years and ten. Then, if those thousand begin picking as soon as each one are born, they will finish Mr. Golladay's two million five hundred millions. But Mr. Golladay would probably realize Mr. Golladay's picture of the whitened heads and faded cheeks, the extinction comes, with the resumption that when Mr. Golladay says billions he means billions.

If we take the usual statement of two and five hundred millions as the amount of the national debt, and the population of Glasgow working at it they will get through in less than one month. And if for the rate of action a second might insure the locks of the men and the beautiful cheeks of the young ... to be rapidly, we let them take it leisurely; ... one grain a minute, they would get ... the pendulum in the steeple. If Glasgow only a population of fifteen hundred ... would pick it up in ten years. Mr. Golladay ... would be required in fifteen thousand ... and if he can construct the national debt ... hundred times he readily as he can expand ... eight hundred times, he could pick it all ... before he goes to the United States Senate.

J.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. R. S. CHAM. JUDGE.

TUESDAY, Sept. 14, 1869.

... ordered that Pat Reed be discharged ... the workhouse.

... Gluck, charging at without wounding, ... Bowman discharged on motion of the ... Attorney.

... Smith, drunk and disorderly; dismissed.

... Howard, stealing rope worth $100 ... Ohio River Bridge Company; continued ... Attorney, and defendant held in $300 to ...

... Barr, drunk and disorderly; fined $2.

... Hewlett, drunk and disorderly and indecent exposure; fined $10 and costs.

... Hogan, fight and assault, a cent worth more than ... Evans; fine to answer.

... McFarland and Jas. Patterson, peace ... continued at plaintiff's costs.

... Frank Langdon and wife, ... continued until Friday.

... Hall, disorderly conduct; by his surety ... fined $100 and to keep the peace ... grand larceny; held in $500 to answer on ...

KENTUCKY STATE FAIR.

The Opening Yesterday—A Pleasant Morning and a Rainy Evening.

Fine Exhibition of Stock, but Rather a Slim Attendance.

A Draw Game of Base Ball—List of Premiums Awarded.

THE PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY

The annual exhibition of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society opened yesterday under not very favorable auspices. The morning was bright and warm, but there was every indication of rain. The clouds gathered slowly but ominously, and the certainty of rain during the early close of the day doubtless deterred many from venturing out. But the first day of our State Fair is usually regarded as a kind of preparation day, and there is not generally a large attendance on that day. The exhibition of sheep, hogs, cattle and such like, does not prove very attractive to the city folk, anyhow, and, probably, there would not have been a large attendance yesterday, even if the weather had been propitious.

In view of the lack of interest in the exhibition of stock, the managers threw in two or three extra rings yesterday, hoping to attract a crowd by that means, but the riding, the carriage horses and base ball came in too late in the day, or the rain ended too soon.

The game of base ball would have been a more interesting one, and the entertainer would have been a decided success, but for the rain, if the latter had not interfered.

CATTLE.

THE EXHIBITION

of stock was very fine, and it is only to be regretted that there were not more persons present to witness it. The display in the cattle sheds and the rings was too small, and, in fact, there was very little competition in many of the rings. This was owing, principally, to the fact that some of the best county fairs are being held this week. But the cattle exhibited were as fine as can be found in this State, and it would seem that there would be no difficulty in filling the entire stock. Probably the premiums would have been awarded all the same if there had been a score of cattle in each ring. The entries in this department were too numerous for us to attempt to specify. We trust the cattle will be permitted to remain during the fair, so that our citizens may see them.

SHEEP.

Kentucky can beat the South and West in showing fine sheep, and the best sheep in Kentucky were on exhibition yesterday. It is true the number was not so large as was desirable, but it would hardly have been possible to increase the number of entries without lowering the average rate of stock. The long wool, the middle wool and fine wool were all represented there, and the best flocks in the State were represented. The flocks of J. G. McFerran & Son, of this county, L. E. Brown, W. Curtis Brown and J. B. Jones, of Henry county, and Mr. A. G. Drane, were very fine, and it would have puzzled the judges to determine where the premiums belonged. The premiums were pretty equally distributed among these gentlemen, as will be seen by the list below.

HOGS.

To witness such hogs as were on exhibition yesterday would remove much of the prejudice one might have had against that unclean animal from his having formed his appearance into the street. They were the cleanest and sleeks t and fattest hogs we ever saw. They ... white especially were very decent-looking fellows—and there was a goodly number of them too. The Berkshire stock was also represented, and we venture our reputation as a judge of hogs, that there are no better Berkshire hogs in the world than those now on exhibition at the fair. The boys are respectfully invited to remain during the fair in order that they may be seen by everybody.

CARRIAGE HORSES.

There was one ring of carriage horses shown in the evening. Mr. L. L. Dorsey was on hand with a pair of his beauties, and, with his reputation, one would suppose that they would take the first premium, but Mr. James M. Calloway, of Henry county, was there with a span which nearly always takes the premium, and the judges, the opinion of the judges were entitled to the $30 on this occasion, so Jefferson county got the fall back and take the second premium. This was very properly awarded to Mr. Dorsey. There were three other very fine pairs exhibited in this ring.

RIDING.

For the riding ring there were five entries and Mr. J. C. Ireland, who invariably takes the premium when he rides, did it at the State fair last year and at a number of county fairs this year—carried off the first premium. To this decision there was probably not a dissenting voice in the crowd. He can ride against the world. The second premium was awarded to Mr. Ward Shockley, and the third to Samuel B. Dorsey. They all did very well, and if Mr. Ireland never gets into worse company than he was yesterday he may regard his premiums as highly complimentary.

There were four entries in the boys' and pony ring and the boys acquitted themselves very handsomely. They could not ride very gracefully, but as there were only two offered they were given to Gran. Bally and James G. Gregory.

BASE BALL.

The game of base ball commenced simultaneously with the rain, and it was nip and tuck between the Crescents and the Falls City boys. It had been played, when the umpire declared the ... Kentucky club had made a fine start toward a victory, and they didn't care much for the rain, but the Eagles, fearing that the game would be ... cluded that the rain was too much for them. The Kentucky club declined to play a game on Wednesday on the fair. The following arrangement has been made for the base ball tournament during the fair: Forest Hall will play the Atlantic; Thursday, Eagles vs. the winning club of Wednesday; Friday, the winning club of Wednesday; Saturday, the premium club will play against a picked nine of the losing clubs.

POWER HALL AND FLORAL HALL.

A great number of entries were made in these halls yesterday, and there was every indication of a much better exhibition in these departments than was made on the first day. Floral Hall will be opened this morning, when we have had an opportunity of seeing, we will be able to give a full report of the display. We have seen enough, however, to assure us that the horticultural display will be very fine, and that the ladies will be gratified to learn that it would hardly be fair to speak of what we saw there to-day until we see all that will be there to-day.

The following is a list of the premiums awarded yesterday:

CATTLE.

BULLS.

Best bull three years old and upwards, one entry, P. D. Barbour, Jefferson, premium $15.

Best bull two years old and under three years, two entries, J. C. McFerran & Son, Jefferson, premium $12; Wm. Waddy, Shelby, second premium $8.

Best bull one year old and under two years, two entries, W. H. Hall, Shelby, premium $10; Thomas Collins, Jefferson, second premium $5.

Best bull under one year old, one entry, B. D. Hudson, Jefferson, premium $10.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Four years old and upwards, four entries, W. H. Hall, Shelby, premium $20; B. D. Hudson, Jefferson, second premium $10.

Three years old and under three, 1 entry; W. H. Hall, Shelby, premium $12.

One year old and under two, four entries, A. J. Alexander, Woodford, premium $10; A. J. Alexander, s. cond premium $5.

Under one year old, four entries, W. H. Hall Shelby, premium $10; W. H. Hall, Shelby, second premium $5.

SWEEPSTAKES.

Best bull, three years and over, one entry, P. D. Barbour, premium $15.

Best bull under three years old, two entries, W. H. Hall, Shelby, premium $10; B. D. Hudson, Jefferson, second premium $5.

Best bull under two years old, one entry, L. E. Brown, Henry, premium $5.

Best cow under three years old, four entries, J. C. McFerran & Son, Jefferson, premium $5; A. G. Drane certificate.

Best buck lamb, three entries, J. B. Jones, Henry, premium, $8; W. W. Young certificate.

Best ewe lamb, two entries, G. Drane premium, $8; J. B. Jones, Henry, certificate.

MIDDLE WOOL.

Best buck two years old and upward, one entry, L. E. Brown, Henry, premium, $10.

Best buck under two years old, one entry, L. E. Brown, Henry, premium, $10.

Best buck lamb, one entry, L. E. Brown, premium $5.

Best ewe, three entries, John W. Watson, Jefferson county, premium $10; W. S. Helm, Henry, certificate.

Best ewe, three entries, John W. Watson, Jefferson county, premium $10; W. S. Helm, Henry, certificate.

FINE WOOL.

Best buck, three entries, W. S. Helm, Henry county, premium $10 and certificate.

Best ewe, three entries, John W. Watson, Jefferson county, premium $10; W. S. Helm, Henry, certificate.

Best buck and three ewes, long wool, four entries, A. G. Drane, premium $10; J. C. McFerran, second premium $5.

Best buck and three ewes, middle wool, two entries, L. E. Brown, Henry county, premium $10; W. Curtis Brown, Henry county, second premium $5.

HOGS.

BERKSHIRES.

Best boar one year old and over, two entries, O'Bannon & Ellis, Henry, premium $10; L. S. shuler, Jeffersonville, Ind., second premium $5.

Best boar over six months and under one year, one entry, A. G. Herr, Jefferson, premium $6.

Best boar under six months, two entries, O'Bannon & Ellis, Henry county, premium $6 and second premium $3.

Best sow over six months and under one year, one entry, A. G. Herr, Jefferson, premium, $6.

Best sow under six months, three entries, O'Bannon & Ellis, Henry, premium, $6 and same second premium, $3.

CHESTER WHITES.

Best boar one year old and over, four entries, Dr. L. E. Brown premium, $10; A. G. Herr, Jefferson, second premium, $5.

Best boar over six months and under one year, four entries, A. G. Herr, Jefferson, premium, $6; David Ellis, Henry, second premium, $4.

Best boar under six months, six entries, A. G. Herr, Jefferson, premium, $6; A. G. Herr, Jefferson, second premium, $3.

Best sow one year old and over, three entries, A. G. Herr, premium, $10; A. G. Herr, Jefferson, second premium, $5.

Best sow over six months and under one year, three entries, A. G. Herr, premium, $6; A. G. Herr, second premium, $4.

Best sow under six months, four entries, A. G. Herr, Jefferson, premium, $6; J. G. McFerran & Son, Jefferson, second premium, $3.

SWEEPSTAKES FOR HOGS REGARDLESS OF BREED.

Best boar any age or breed, nine entries, O'Bannon & Ellis, Henry, premium $15; A.G. Herr, Jefferson, second premium $8.

Best sow any age, five entries, A. G. Herr, Jefferson, premium $10; David Ellis, second premium $5.

SPECIAL PREMIUM BY THE BUTCHERS.

Best sow with litter of pigs, two entries, A. G. Herr, premium $25; Lawrence Young, second premium.

HORSES.

Best pair horses or mares in harness for carriage or buggy, five entries, James M. Calloway, Henry, premium $20; L. L. Dorsey, Jefferson, second premium $10.

RIDING RING.

Best ridden over eighteen years, five entries, J. C. Ireland, Henry, premium $10; George Shockley, Jefferson, second premium $10; Samuel B. Dorsey, Jefferson, third premium $5.

RING FOR PONIES AND RIDERS.

Boy under twelve years of age, four entries, Gran. Bailey, premium $30; James Gosley Gregory, Jr. Scrson, second premium $5.

The following is the programme for Wednesday—second day:

MULES.

	1st prem.	2d prem.
Best pair mules in harness	$15	$5
Best pair two years old an i upwards, 15	5	
Best pair one year old and under two, 9	4	
Best sucking colt,	6	4

HORSES.

THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

Stallion four years old and upwards, $25	$10	
Stallion three years old and upwards, 20	10	
Stallion two years old and under three 12	5	
Stallion one year old and under two... 10	5	

MARES.

Four years old and upwards..... $25	$10	
Three years old and under three..... 20	10	
Two years old and under two..... 10	5	

SADDLE HORSES.

Stallion four years old and upwards, $30	$10	
Stallion three years old and under four..... 15	10	
Stallion two years old and under three..... 10	5	
Stallion one year old and under two. 5	4	
Stallion colt.....	4	3

MARES.

Four years old and upwards..... $20	$10	
Three years old and under four..... 15	10	
Two years old and under three..... 10	5	
One year old and under two.....	4	
Colts.....	3	2

GELDINGS FOR SADDLE.

Four years old and upwards..... $20	$10	
Three years old and under four..... 15	10	
Saddle mare, regardless of breeding 20	10	

SWEEPSTAKES FOR SADDLE HORSES.

Stallion of any age.....	$25	$10
Mare of any age.....	25	10

RIDING RINGS.

Best rider over 12 and under 18 years of age, first premium..... $10
Second premium..... 5
Third premium..... 3

FANCY RING.

Best rider over 18 years in fancy dress.. $15 $10

ACCIDENT AT THE RIVER.

Narrow Escape of Several Horses and Carts with their Drivers.

Yesterday morning as a number of carts in the employ of John Shelly, Street Inspector of the Western District, were backed up to a flatboat at the wharf, between Sixth and Seventh streets, laying on bowlders, an accident occurred which came very near being fatal to the horses and several of the men.

It seems that the weight of the carts against the boat became so great that the rope holding it broke, and, floating out from the shore, the carts were precipitated over the revetment, carrying the men with them into the water, which is pretty deep at that place. The drivers and workmen, seeing the dangerous situation of the harnessed animals, plunged into the river and, after much difficulty and several narrow escapes (in which term death seemed to be imminent) them. There were some seven teams in all.

Two men, one a brother of Mr. Shelly, came very near being drowned. Mr. Quinn, who is an expert swimmer, was the first to plunge into the water, and did much toward saving the poor brutes. Once, as he leaned in, his boots went into the mud at the bottom, and he nearly extricated himself by pulling his feet out of them. But it not been for the assistance of Quinn. Mr. Shelly's brother would have undoubtedly been lost. A stranger who chanced to witness the accident also rendered assistance. The affair caused much excitement and a large crowd gathered around the place.

Kentucky University.

The annual commencement exercises of this institution will be held on Thursday, the 23d inst. The address will be delivered by Prof. Bolling, of Virginia. The following gentlemen have been appointed to the Bloomington Professorships, vacated by Dr. G. F. Ordner to John-street church, of this city. Rev. L. R. Carson was reappointed to the charge of Roberts Chapel.

In spite of the very unfavorable weather of yesterday afternoon and last night, a large and highly fashionable audience was added in D'Spain Hall last night to celebrate the Hombold Centennial. The different sections of music so appropriately were rendered by the German Mannerchor, with fine musical effect. The address by James P. Luse was heard to be spoken of in the highest terms. The opening was rather ordinary and in some respects uninteresting, but the audience was pleasantly surprised as Mr. Luse advanced, and grew more attentive and interested the further he progressed in his subject, and made his numerous productions subject of long study and ... meditation. The portraiture of Humboldt, ... clearly, the history of this great man from his boyhood until his death, and wrote of what he accomplished during the course of his long life, was in the case of science, of the endless, unremitting labors, and of the many difficulties he had to encounter, the difficulties Humboldt first experienced in obtaining means for his travels, the homage afterwards paid to him by the crowned heads of Europe, the perils he land and sea, from savages, earthquakes, fevers and other calamities, besides many other interesting features in the life of this man of such gigantic intellect, whose mind was so great and sublimity he above any of the great men who lived during his time, and whose equal we can never expect again to see—his superior never. The mere mention of the numerous works he wrote, and the time, care and the profound and difficult subjects therein treated present to the mind the height to which his mind was boundless, whose versatility was wonderful, whose powers and vigor and endurance it is difficult for an ordinary mind to comprehend.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	MAJ. ANDERSON 10 A. M.
Cincinnati	UNITED STATES 2 P. M.
Memphis	ROBT. E. LEE 4 P. M.
Ark. River	EDINBURGH 10 A. M.
New Orleans	MARY HOUSTON 5 P. M.

ARRIVALS—Sept 14.

Ben Franklin, Cin. Gen. Buell, Cin.
Lenawee, Ky. Madison. Thos. Henderson.
New York, Pittsburg. Fayette, Cin.
Saltillo, St. Louis.

DEPARTURES—Sept. 14.

Ben Franklin, Cin. Gen. Buell, Cin.
Lenawee, Ky. Madison. Thos. Henderson.
New York, Pittsburg. Fayette, Cin.
Burkesville, Nashville.

BOATS IN PORT.

W. R. Pike, Portland. Judge Fletcher, city wat.
Lakeview. Virginia, Portland.
Vicksburg. Phila, city wharf.
Mary Houston, Portland. Saltillo, Portland.
Hamburg, city wharf.

THE RIVER is rising slowly, with eight feet one inch water in the canal, six feet one inch water in the canal, six feet one inch water in the canal, six feet one inch water on the rocks last evening, a rise of thirteen inches since our last report. Weather warm and rainy. Departures—

The Nightingale is the regular packet for Henderson at 4 P. M. to-day, from Portland.

The Indiana is receiving largely for New Orleans.

Capt. Pink Varble brought the big towboat AJax up over the falls yesterday.

The Mary Houston, Capt. Durham, will leave for New Orleans at 5 o'clock P. M. today from Portland.

Capt. B. C. Levi returned home yesterday from the springs, where he has been rejuvenating for some weeks.

The Yorkville, bound for Cairo, left the cement mills at noon yesterday, with all the freight she could carry.

The J. W. Garrett and barges, which have been laid up at West Franklin awaiting water, are due here to-day.

The Emma No. 3 and barges succeeded in working over French Island bar Monday, and proceed on their way.

John Hathaway, an old Nashville steamboat engineer, died a few days ago, at his home in Kentucky.

The Bradish Johnson, Capt. W. S. Bassett's new steamer, will be launched at 4 P. M. to-day from Howard's yard, Jeffersonville.

The big Richmond will be taken to Carondelet and hauled out on the ways for repairs.

The Sallie, from St. Louis, arrived at the foot of the falls yesterday and will attempt the ascent of the rapids to-day.

The towboat A. L. No. 1, from Evansville to Cincinnati, with four barges of wheat in tow, is due here to-day.

The Falls Pilot left for Evansville yesterday with a barge of salt, brought down by the Northerner. She has been aground on Portland bar for some time.

The owners of the Dexter left yesterday for Cairo, where she will remain for a short time. Captain Wm. Holcroft will command her in the Louisville and New Orleans trade this season.

The Virginia was brought over to the Louisville canal yesterday, and the steamer leaving for New Orleans. She has been put in splendid trim for the Southern trade.

The Little Burkesville lit out for the back waters of the Cumberland. Capt. Tom Gray piloted her over the falls safely. She added 250 bbls of coal to her cargo.

The Edinburg had considerable freight engaged yesterday, but was unable to receive it on account of the low water. She departed for Cairo at 10 A. M. to-day. She goes positively.

The Mail Line Company will bring out the General Lytle in a few days as good as new, and the other big steamer on the line are now running.

The Fleta, Capt. Barnes' new Red river packet, arrived at the Louisville canal on the 10th. It worked smoothly, as all of Kirk, Dennis, & Co.'s work does.

The Fayette, which boat was purchased a few days ago for the Evansville and Henderson trade, passed down yesterday. She reshipped 200 tons of Southern freight on the Mary Houston.

The cofler dam sunk inside of General Weitzel's cam on the 14th, for the purpose of raising the steamer Neville, and, in the collapse of the steamer Neville, and, in the collapse of the dam, the Neville went to the bottom.

The Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company have so much business that additional steamers are wanted in the Vicksburg extension of their line. They are now in the market, and owners in self-defense, but, if they are resisted by armed men and violators of law, they are allowed discretion, and the soldiers will be held responsible for their own conduct.

The Fires Yesterday.

Three alarms of fire sounded yesterday. The first, from Brook and Main, was for a one. The second, from Preston and Main, was caused by the burning of a brick house on Main, between Preston and Floyd, occupied by A. Forehi as a brass foundery and gas fitting shop, and the third, after dark, was caused by the burning of a window curtain in the second story window of a house occupied as a mi inery store by Mrs. E. T. Pither, on Market street between Third and Fourth.

I. O. O. F.

The Odd Fellows' Fair was well attended last night, considering the state of the weather. Everything passed off harmonious ly and all seemed to enjoy themselves to perfection. We look for a larger crowd to-night. The ices are magnificent, and several new ones have been added to the tables. It were useless to name all the good things to be found there. If you, reader, have not been there, go to-night and you never will regret it; you will meet with a hearty welcome from all.

The Opera House.

The state of the weather necessarily interfered with the audience, though it did not interrupt the performance, at the Opera House last night. This evening the programme undergoes a change. "Eustache" is to be succeeded by "Madelaine." In this latter piece Mr. and Mrs. Alhaud appear to great advantage. It is one of the most striking melodramas of the modern French school, and will be produced in a manner which can hardly fail to arrest the interest of the public.

Hon. J. F. Bullitt.

The Mt. Sterling Sentinel, referring to the selection of a United States Senator by the next Legislature, says:

Without any disparagement to those who have been named as worthy to discharge the high trust, we cannot conceive that any gentleman is more eminently qualified to represent Kentucky in the United States Senate, the Hon. J. F. Bullitt, of Louisville. We do not know that he has any political ambition, but if he would allow the use of his name he could receive the support both by his locality and his high talents and virtues.

Louisville Medical College.

The second lecture of the introductory series was delivered yesterday by Prof. Bullitt. The third lecture will be delivered to-day, at 11 o'clock, by Prof. J. W. Reuben. All the lecturers are gentlemen of distinguished ability.

JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT.

HON. B. B. HOKE, JUDGE.

MONDAY, September 13.

Adam Exter qualified as administrator of M. Runselsberger (sic) — Winter, John Baker and John Lapp as appraisers aforesaid.

B. T. Hord appointed Assistant Constable Boston precinct.

Inventory and appraisement of estate of Emily Page, deceased, filed.

Petition for road from Sand Hill school house to Oldham county line, closed.

Old Pollard's Ferry road, report of viewers filed and laid over two months and a half.

Copy of A. M. D. Robertson's will filed and Thos. S. Bidd qualified as administrator.

Gotlieb Becnt granted naturalization papers.

In the matter of a public road from Shelby ville pike to Floyd's Fork, exceptions filed by defendant to inquest of the jury, and moved by defendant to quash inquest, and same to 26th inst.

On motion of Byron Bacon, ordered the estate of James H. Barrett, deceased, be committed to the hands of Geo. W. Swearingen, Public Administrator.

Wm. Vaughn filed petition praying for a license to keep a tavern on Salt river road, eight miles from city.

Chas. S. W. Dorsey, exempt from working on the Floydsburg road, Jefferson county.

Mary Birnhead, qualified as administratrix of Xaver Birnhead, and George Hill, Phillip Garnett, and L. Schuster appointed appraisers.

Henry Oetken, qualified as administrator of Barbara Burchardi, and Wm. Shrolgus, Gustavo Janiche, and Wm. Flowder appointed appraisers.

Catharine Hoffman qualified as guardian of Mary, Margaret, and Louis Hauch. John Waldeyer, guardian of Joan Burkhardt.

The settled account of C. W. Carr, administrator of E. W. Osgood; Chas. Hund, guardian of Elizabeth Seibel; Isaac Bennett, administrator for Caroline Leingang (lunatic), were approved and ordered to record.

Mrs. C. B. Thornberry, administratrix of James Thornberry, settled account filed and laid over.

Baptist Home for Helpless Children, No. 329 Walnut Street.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

We greatly need 5 single bedsteads and mattresses, 1 bed sheeting, 9 pillows, some kindling-wood, and cooking salt. Who will send them to us for the helpless children? Any donation thankfully received. MRS. ARTHUR PETER,
President of the Board.

SEPTEMBER 14, 1869.

CITY FEATURES.

See Cooke & Sewell's advertisement in another column, of their elegant new stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and the Furnishing Goods. Mr. L. E. Normand, late of the house of Brooks Bros., Broadway, New York, an artiste in his profession, has charge of their cutting department, and will exert himself to please the most fastidious. The word artiste is to be applied in the French sense, and not confounded with the English word artist.

Notice to the Ladies.

The fine and beautiful assortment of rich silks of all colors will be offered at auction at Trade Palace on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. This will be the greatest offering of silks and dress goods ever offered to the ladies of Louisville, and at their own prices, as the stock must be closed out immediately.

Wall Paper and Window Shades.

Just received, a large assortment of wall paper and window shades, at Lang & Brother's, 99 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson.

Kentucky School of Medicine.

The opening lecture of the preliminary course at the Kentucky School of Medicine will be delivered at 10½ o'clock this morning, by Prof. Ireland.

Wall Paper—To Parties Building Houses.

You will find the largest assortment of wall paper to be found in town at Lang & Bro.'s, 99 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson.

sel3 d3

All investments made in the West End have yielded exceedingly large dividends. Property which sold in the spring of 1868 for $50 per foot now sells for $250 each.

Paper Hanging

done by the best workmen at the lowest prices, at Lang & Bros., 99 Fourth street.

Notice to Ladies.

Mrs. Loisson, lately of Cincinnati, has opened a first-class dressmaking establishment at No. 360 Jefferson street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, where she always will keep the latest Paris styles, and guarantee a graceful and elegant fit. Ladies will please call and examine styles and work before leaving their orders elsewhere.

Board of Trade Meeting.

There will be an important meeting of the Members of the Louisville Board of Trade and Merchants and business men generally, on Wednesday the 15th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., for the special order of business being the report of the committee to investigate freight discriminations by the Louisville and Nashville railroad. A full attendance is urgently requested. J. B. Maynard, Secretary.

Furniture

Repaired, Varnished and Upholstered at H. E. Rook's, 168 Third street. Old mattresses of all kinds made over.

To Country Merchants and Druggists.

We call the special attention of the country merchants and druggists now in the city purchasing their fall stocks to the advertisements of Messrs. Smith & Nelson, wholesale proprietary medicines. They possess a great deal more than ordinary merit, and have proven to be very popular wherever sold, superseding any preparations of similar kind now in use. Their stock of medicines is complete without them. For sale by all our wholesale druggists.

Signs and Showcards

Made to order at the lowest rate, by Lets on, 163 Jefferson street, bet. Seventh and Eighth.

Show-cases—Silver and Wooden.

We offer to the fall trade a very superior article of metal and wooden cases. Fitch & Lindsey, manufacturers, 75 Fourth street, near Main.

"Medical Outlaws and Professional Prostitutes."

The College of Physicians and Surgeons have ordered the following section of the Code of Medical Ethics to be published for the instruction of the public and protection of the profession:

CERTIFICATES, Recommendations or Testimonials of the dignity of the profession, to resort to public advertisements, either daily or hebdomadal, to attract the attention of individuals afflicted with particular diseases, or publishing cures, or certificates from the poor strata, or promising radical cures, or to keep certificates of cures, or to refer to them, or to refer such publications to be made—to invite patients to visit the office for the purpose of cure, and to remedies—to address certificates of skill and success, or to perform any other similar acts. These are the certificates of quacks, and Regular Physicians are highly reprehensible in a regular degree.

GOLDDUST.

Carl Benson's Opinion of "Rolla" and the Rest.

In the Turf, Field and Farm of a recent date, Carl Benson thus expresses himself in regard to the Goldsmith stock owned by Mr. L. L. Dorsey, of this county:

I have now a few words to say about the Goldsmith conrroversy, which has been going on for some time past, and which is now about to reach a definite result. To compare Rolla Goldsmith, in his palmy days, with Lexington, Lecompte, the Goldsmith Maid, or American Girl, or any horse near the top of the tree, seems to me simply absurd. Rolla is the third in the Goldsmith family, and is a matter of the easiest figuring; but I will not go into that now. Rolla has been over-rated, even if he is gold-dust. Rolla has mastered three heats once and 2:35 to harness once; on the other day he had to be content with the thirties, di-tanced in the high twenties, and the last time I saw one of his colts he was unable to ride or drive in a race, which certainly does not look much like "gold-dust" on the part of the sire. But, however, from Mr. Dorsey's own statements, it looks as if he never had the pleasure of seeing the Goldsmith Maid, or he would not have published accounts of them I infer that they are horses of size, strength, and stylish action. In my opinion, a horse of such qualities, as sires of vehicles, these are valuable qualities, independent of the turf. The Goldsmith Maid's weight is a certain amount of speed, though it be not the greatest, there are very valuable indeed. If the Goldsmith pos-ess those qualities in a high degree a very fine class of carriage and pleasure trotters. Such horses as I mean are much finer proportionately with heavy weights, and also as a general rule much honester and easier to manage; some of them can do nearly as well as a horse of two ordinary animals, while he costs but little more than half as much to keep. I suppose that Mr. Dorsey would have come better for the reputation of his horses if, in lieu of entering them in the Lexington Sweepstakes, with such weights for races, he had made heavy weight matches with them, something like 2:40 or 2:45 ones. There are surely fast enough in the country, even among the Hambletonians, ready to trot such matches.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—P. M.

Money market easier at 7 per cent. on call; loans following Sain day. The boats are so at stand-still that the receipts